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HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

THE
JUBILEE REIGN
OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA
IN
J A M A I C A.

BEING A COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL
AND IMPORTANT EVENTS WHICH OCCURRED IN JAMAICA
DURING THE FIFTY YEARS REIGN OF HER MOST GRACIOUS
MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA, FROM THE YEAR 1837, TO THE YEAR
1887, AND ALSO A FULL AND COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE
JUBILEE REJOICINGS IN JAMAICA IN 1887.

BY
W. A. FEURTADO,
KINGSTON, JAMAICA.

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JAMAICA:
PRINTED BY W. ALEX. FEURTADO, COTTAGE GROVE,
UPPER ELLETSON ROAD, KINGSTON.

1890.

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PREFACE.

The grand and successful demonstrations which took place in Jamaica in 1887, in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, induced me to publish this book, believing that a work of this kind would be found useful to the public, and I trust that my humble efforts in this respect will prove successful.

I have had much trouble in getting the old newspapers of this island by which the earlier information concerning Her Majesty's Reign in Jamaica, has been compiled, and I am much indebted to Mr. Lionel Hutchings for his kindness in lending me some old newspapers to enable me to prepare the earlier chapters.

This book will doubtless prove useful to the young as well as to the old, and also to future generations. To the young it will show the loyalty of the people of Jamaica towards their beloved Sovereign; whilst to the old it will recall to their memory many an incident; and to future generations, it will show to them the loyal feelings of their forefathers towards their Sovereign.

The late Mr. Custos Kemble said (page 84) that "Jamaica had ever been conspicuous for its loyalty"; and Mr. Barton S. Tucker in his able critic on Mr. Froude's famous book, said, "No more loyal Colony than Jamaica exists."

Sir Henry W. Norman in his official notification of 3rd August 1887 (page 217) made use of the following expression :—

“The Governor considers that the loyalty and good feeling of the inhabitants of this Island have been strikingly manifested in the manner in which they have taken part in the celebrations.”

In compiling this book I am much indebted to several of the newspapers of this island, viz. The Morning Journal, The Jamaica Tribune; The Evening Express; The Colonial Standard, and the Jamaica Post. The Journals of the House of Assembly, and the Jamaica Handbook also furnished valuable information.

It is to be regretted that I was unsuccessful in getting the newspapers for the year 1861, containing an account of Prince Alfred's visit to Jamaica. Chapter VI on this subject, however, contains a mass of valuable information connected with the visit of that illustrious Prince.

W. A. FEURTADO.

COTTAGE GROVE,

KINGSTON, JAMAICA,

24th May, 1890.

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THE JUBILEE REIGN OF
QUEEN VICTORIA
IN JAMAICA.
1837-1887

PART I.
Historical Events.

CHAPTER I.
ACCESSION TO THE THRONE.

ON the 20th June, 1837, Her Majesty Queen Victoria was called to the Throne, consequent upon the demise of Her Royal Uncle William the Fourth, who was then King of England.

The Brig., "Velocity," Tatem, Master, in thirty-nine days from London, with a general cargo, consigned to Messrs. Harvey & Darrell, arrived at Kingston on the 2nd August, 1837, bringing the afflicting intelligence.

About 7 days later, the steamer "City of Kingston" arrived bringing Official Intelligence of the sad event, and of the proclamation of the Princess Victoria, as Queen of England.

The following Notice for proclaiming Her Majesty in Jamaica, was published in the Kingston Chronicle of 10th August, 1837,

Island Secretary's Office

10th August, 1837.

Notice is hereby given that Her Majesty Queen Victoria will be proclaimed at King's House on Friday next the 11th Instant, at 12 o'clock, when the Oaths of Allegiance will be administered to all Public Officers, and such other Gentlemen as may be in attendance on the occasion.

By order of His Excellency the Governor.

W. G. STEWART, Island Secretary.

On 11th August, a number of Military and Civil gentlemen attended at King's House in Spanish Town, a little before noon. Her Majesty's 64th. Regiment under the command of Major Freeth, was drawn up in front of the Court House; and the St. Catherine's Regiment of Militia, under the Command of Colonel Archer, in front of the New Buildings. A party of the Royal Artillery was placed in front of Rodney's Temple. At noon His Excellency the Governor, (Sir Lionel Smith) in full uniform, entered the Council Chamber and took his seat. A paper was read, and afterwards signed by His Excellency, and several of the principal inhabitants of the Island, as well as members of the Council, and Assembly; after which they proceeded to the Portico where the paper was again read by the Provost Marshal General, when a Royal Salute of twenty-one Guns was

fired by the artillery, and *Feu de Joies* by the 64th., and Militia, after each seven guns, followed up by three hearty huzzas from the Troops, and all present. The Regiments then marched off in front of King's House. His Excellency the Governor remaining in the Porch until they passed. The Governor then returned to the Council Chamber, and took the Oaths of Allegiance, and of Office, and afterwards administered the same to the Attorney General, Chief Justice, and Lord Bishop. The Oath of Allegiance was also taken by many gentlemen present. His Excellency then held a Privy Council which sat for more than an hour.

The following is the Document which was read, and signed by the Governor &c.

JAMAICA SS.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His mercy our late Sovereign Lord, William the Fourth, of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease, the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and all other his late Majesty's Dominions, is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria, saving the rights of any issue of his late Majesty King Willam the Fourth, which may be born of his late Majesty's Consort. We, the Governor, and Council with numbers of the principal inhabitants of this Island, therefore do now hereby, with one full voice, and consent of tougue and heart publish, and proclaim, that the High and Mighty Princess Alexandrina Victoria is now by the death of our late Sovereign, of happy and glorious memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege Lady Victoria by the Grace of God, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of Jamaica, Supreme Lady Defender of the Faith &c., to whom, saving as aforesaid, we do acknowledge all faithful and Constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens doreign, to bless the Royal Princess Victoria with long and happy years, to reign over us.

LIONEL SMITH, (Governor)

J. Rowe, (Chief Justice)

Christopher, Jamaica, (Lord Bishop)

J. Gayleard, (President of the Council)
 Dowell O'Reilly, (Attorney General)
 W. D. Turner, (M. D.)
 Robert Allwood,
 John Wilson,
 H. Mitchell, (Mayor of Kingston)
 C. P. Berry, (Member of Assembly)
 Edward Panton, (Vice Chancellor)
 F. Batty, (Barrister at Law)
 Peter Wilkie, (Clerk Peace)
 John Lunan, (Editor)
 John Edwards, (Receiver General)
 Robert Page,
 H. Lowndes
 B. Whittaker,
 Alexandre Bravo, (Auditor General)
 Edward C. Smith, (Solicitor)
 J. G. Swainson, (Customs)
 W. G. Nunes, (Stamp Commissioner)
 William Ramsay, (Custos)
 C. M. Morales, (Speaker of Assembly)
 Molyneaux Hyde Nepean, (Clerk Crown)
 Lewis Bowerbank,
 Edward Dacres Baynes,
 Alex. W. McLeod, [Inspector General]
 Colin MacKenzie
 R. Chamberlaine, [M. D.]
 G. Ouseley Higgins,
 Samuel Spyer Senr.
 John G. Vidal. [Clerk of the Assembly]
 William Girod, [Editor]
 R. Chamberlayne Jnr.
 Edmund B. Lyon,
 Richard Hill, [Stip. Magistrate]
 W. G. Stewart, [Island Secretary]
 Samuel Rennalls, [Clerk Legislative Council]

On 24th October, 1837, the New Legislature was opened by Sir Lionel Smith Governor of Jamaica, who said.

“The people of Jamaica yielding to no class of subjects in loyalty, will mourn the loss of a Sovereign, who had attached himself to the Colony, from his early youth,

and who remained, during his eventful reign, warmly animated by the most anxious wishes for its prosperity and welfare. You will, I am persuaded, participate in those universal feelings of sorrow occasioned by his death, and in the severe affliction which has thus overtaken his amiable Consort. By this bereavement, Providence has called to the throne of her ancestors, our most gracious Sovereign Queen Victoria, whose accession has been hailed by the loyal devotion of all classes of her subjects, estimated by the virtues which adorn her character, and form the auspices of a glorious and happy reign."

The House of Assembly thereupon appointed the following Members viz:—Mr. Grossett, Mr. Jordon, Mr. Guy, Mr. Lake and Mr. Good, as a Committee for the purpose of preparing an address for presentation to the Queen.

The following address was read on the 31st October, 1837, and ordered to be forwarded for presentation to the Queen.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA
MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, take the earliest opportunity of condoling with your Majesty on the great loss your Majesty and your loyal subjects have sustained by the demise of your Royal uncle, our late Most Gracious Monarch. At the same time we cannot but acknowledge the joy and satisfaction we feel on your Majesty's accession to the throne of your ancestors, and to the Sovereignty of this your Island of Jamaica, on which happy occasion, we beg to offer our most sincere congratulations.

Ships, Colonies, and Commerce have raised the British Empire to that rank, power and dignity, which it now holds among the nations of the earth, and, of all its Colonies, this Island has hitherto stood foremost in value and importance.

We fervently hope, that under the fostering care of your Majesty's Councils, a happy issue may result from that great and unparalleled change now taking place in our institutions, and Social structure, and that a long and glorious reign may await your Majesty, diffusing happiness over all your wide spread Dominions.

On 7th March, 1838, the Governor laid before the House of Assembly, the Queen's reply as follows :—

No. 204

Downing Street, 12th January, 1838.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 201 of the 2nd November, transmitting an address to Her Majesty on her accession to the throne from the House of Assembly of Jamaica.

Having laid this address at the foot of the throne, I have to inform you that Her Majesty has been pleased to receive the same very graciously ; and I am commanded by Her Majesty to instruct you to inform the House of Assembly, that Her Majesty has experienced great satisfaction at the expression of loyalty and dutiful regard to her person, and Government, which is entertained by the Representatives of her faithful subjects in Jamaica. It will be one of the most pleasing duties of Her Majesty's reign to promote the political and social welfare of all classes of her faithful subjects in that important part of her Colonial Dominions.

I have, &c.,

GLENELG.

Lieutenant Governor,
SIR LIONEL SMITH.
Jamaica.

CHAPTER II.

EMANCIPATION IN 1838.

The first great and important event which took place in Jamaica after the Queen's accession to the throne of England, was the Emancipation on the 1st August, 1838.

In the year 1834, Slavery was abolished throughout the West Indies, and a system of apprenticeship was established to last for six years. The Legislature of Jamaica, however, cut the matter short by relinquishing the remaining two years,

On the 16th June, 1838, the Legislature passed a Law abolishing the apprenticeship of the Prædial Labourers within this Island. The Law, after reciting that it had become expedient to terminate the apprenticeship created by an act for the abolition of Slavery in this Island, and to allow the apprenticed population to pass into a state of absolute and entire freedom on the first of August, 1838, ENACTED that all and every the persons who on the first of August, 1838, should be deemed holden, and considered within this Island as Prædial apprenticed labourers, should from and after the said first day of August, 1838, become, and be to all intents and purposes whatsoever absolutely freed and discharged of and from the remaining term of their said apprenticeship, raised and created by the above

mentioned act for the abolition of Slavery, and were thereby declared to all intents and purposes free subjects.

On the 18th June, 1838, His Excellency the Governor (Sir Lionel Smith) issued a Proclamation for making the first of August, 1838, a General Holiday.

The Proclamation was as follows:—

Whereas an act has been passed by the Legislature of Jamaica for terminating the present system of apprenticeship on the first day of August next and thereby granting the blessing and privileges of unrestricted freedom to all classes of its inhabitants. And Whereas it is incumbent on all the inhabitants of this our Island to testify their grateful sense of this Divine favour. We do therefore by and with the advice of our Privy Council of this our said Island, direct and appoint that Wednesday the first day of August be observed in all Churches and Chapels as a day of General Thanksgiving to Almighty God for these His Mercies and of humble intercession for His continued blessing and protection on this most important occasion; and we do hereby call upon persons of all classes within this our said Island to observe the said first of August next with the same reverence and respect which is observed and due to the Sabbath.

Witness, &c.

On the 9th of July, 1838, the Governor issued his Proclamation, for ABOLISHING SLAVERY, as follows:—

PRÆDIAL APPRENTICES—In a few days more you will all become free labourers, the Legislature having relinquished the remaining two years of your apprenticeship.

The first day of August next is the happy day when you will become free, under the same Laws as other freemen, whether white, black, or coloured.

I your Governor give you joy of this great blessing.

Remember that in freedom you will have to depend on your

own exertions for your livelihood, and to maintain and bring up your families. You will work for such wages as you can agree upon with your employers.

It is their interest to treat you fairly.

It is your interest to be civil, respectful, and industrious.

Where you can agree and continue happy with your old masters I strongly recommend you to remain on those properties on which you have been born, and where your parents were buried.

But you must not mistake, in supposing that your present houses, gardens, and provision grounds, are your own property,

They belong to the proprietors of the estates, and you will have to pay rent for them in money or labour according as you and your employers can agree together.

Idle people who will not take employment, but go wandering about the country, will be taken up as vagrants, and punished in the same manner as they are in England.

The Ministers of Religion have been kind friends to you—listen to them—they will keep you out of troubles and difficulties.

Recollect what is expected of you by the people of England who have paid such a large price for your liberty.

They not only expect that you will behave yourselves, as the Queen's good subjects, by obeying the laws, as I am happy to say you always have done as apprentices, but that the prosperity of the Island will be increased by your willing labour, greatly beyond what it ever was in Slavery. Be honest towards all men—Be kind to your wives and children—spare your wives from heavy field work as much as you can—make them attend to their duties at home, in bringing up your children, and in taking care of your stock—above all make your children attend Divine Service, and School.

If you follow this advice, you will, under God's blessing, be happy and prosperous.

This great and glorious event was celebrated throughout the whole Island of Jamaica.

In Kingston, a Grand Procession was formed on the evening of the 31st July. At half past 6 o'clock, the procession moved from the residence of Mr. Common Councilman Nunes, on the parade, with the Kingston Band, surrounded by a crowd of about ten thousand persons! It proceeded along East Queen Street, through Hanover Street, to East Street, towards the Race Course, where a splendid and Magnificent Transparency was exhibited, and Rockets let off in great abundance.

The following Banners supported by the undermentioned gentlemen, streamed in the breeze, before the assembled and enraptured multitude, who moved along with precision, order and regularity.

OUR GRACIOUS QUEEN VICTORIA !!

Supported by Alderman Hart & Common Councilman Alberga.

SIR LIONEL SMITH OUR EXCELLENT GOVERNOR. !

By Alderman Lake & Common Councilman Vickars.

MULGRAVE and SLIGO FOR EVER !

By Common Councilman Bonitto & T. DaSilva.

GOD BLESS BUXTON and LUSHINGTON !

By Common Councilman Wiltshire & Mr. D. Quallo.

THE BRITISH PHILANTHROPISTS !

By Common Councilman DaSilva & Mr. J. W. Dick.

THE LIBERALS OF JAMAICA!

By Messrs. O. DaSilva & G. Overley.

PROSPERITY TO JAMAICA!

By Messrs. W. Knibbs & W. Benaim.

LIBERTY!!

By Messrs. Aguilar and Boog.

The Transparency on the Race Course was exhibited in a triangular form, forty feet high, and contained the following devices :—

On the side facing the South was the Column of Freedom, with the Figure of Fame passing over, and proclaiming the Emancipation of the apprentices, importing the benefits derivable from freedom,—that it promotes religion,—that religion teaches morality,—that morality gives confidence to agriculture, and commerce by industry. On the Pedestal, OUR GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN QUEEN VICTORIA IS SEATED, WITH THE BILL OF FREEDOM IN HER HAND.

On the right was seen Justice raising an Emancipated Slave, and in the back ground were three of the peasantry in a kneeling posture, offering up thanksgiving to the Deity, for the great boon conferred upon them, the Palm tree rising in the Centre of the Landscape. On the Pedestal is inscribed a British Vessel of War in chase of a Slaver. On the left was Britannia with the Cap of Liberty, crowned by an angelic figure, with laurel, England being the Nation which first promoted

the abolition of Slavery. Above were two Cherubims, holding a tapestry, with the Island arms, and the following inscription :—

“ For 1839 and 1840.

FREEDOM GIVEN BY THE JAMAICA LEGISLATURE,

On the 1st of August, 1838.”

On the Pedestal was inscribed a negro kneeling, who had previously been held in chains, ejaculating “am I not a man, and a brother?” his fetters are seen lying at his feet.

The Managing Committee of the “Friends of Freedom” were distinguished by long scarfs, worn across their shoulders. The assembled multitude did not separate until the hour of 10 o’clock in the evening, after the Rockets and Cannons had been let off, and the Kingston Band retired, up to which time the greatest harmony and regularity prevailed.

Thousands flocked to the various Dissenting Chapels which were opened at 10 o’clock p. m., according to announcement, where they remained, praising God, till dawn of 1st August, which was welcomed with deafening shouts of acclamation, and other demonstrations of feeling.

They afterwards divided themselves into parties of about forty—paraded the City in a most joyous manner, singing Psalms and Anthems till daylight of the auspicious morn, whilst at every corner of the street, the Cry of huzzahs, GOD BLESS THE QUEEN, was heard.

The following appropriate words were sung to lively and agreeable airs.

Praise God from whom all blessings flow.
Praise Him all Creatures here below ;
Praise Him above ye heavenly hosts
Praise Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.
Hallelujah &c.

From all that dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise ;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung,
Through every land by every tongue.
Eternal are thy mercies, Lord,
Eternal truth attends thy word ;
Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore,
Till suns shall rise and set no more."

On the following day, the Memorable 1st August, every place of Worship in the City of Kingston was opened for Divine Service, in accordance with the Governor's Proclamation, and crowded to overflowing. The day was observed with reverence and sanctity, and solemn silence prevailed throughout the Town. With joyous and thankful Hearts, the people manifested their gratitude to Almighty God for the great benefits conferred on Mankind by pouring out their supplications and praises to Him who is the fountain and source of every good. At night there was a partial illumination ; religious parties met in different parts of the City, these were engaged in singing and praying for several hours during the night.

The morning of the second of August at length arrived, the day on which the amusements and festivities contemplated by "the friends of freedom" were to be exhibited. At an early hour active preparations were being made for the bullock roasting, bonfire, fireworks &c. and the inhabitants were seen in dense crowds bending their way towards the centre of attraction, the Race Course. At mid day the appearance of the weather indicated a heavy fall of rain, which would have disappointed the public. The fears of all were however soon dispelled, and a cloudless atmosphere gave promise of a favorable evening. At about 4 o'clock 19 Cannons were discharged, agreeing in number with the age of QUEEN VICTORIA. At 6 o'clock in the evening there were not less than ten thousand persons of all classes, who seemed to participate in the general joy and good feeling which prevailed. The residence of several of the inhabitants were decorated with flags, evergreens, and bouquets of roses. Expressions of unfeigned gratitude and thanks to Almighty God, and the good people of Great Britain, and Jamaica, were uttered by the sable population with an intensity of feeling which bespoke sincerity of heart.

The bonfire presented a grand and magnificent appearance,

Mr. Prieur under whose superintendence the fireworks were placed, acted his part with his usual ability, and upon the whole his exhibitions were very commendable. The bullocks were, in less than half an hour, distributed among the people, together with biscuits &c.

The Transparency was beautifully illuminated with the Cap of liberty on the summit.

The inhabitants peaceably returned to their homes, at many of which were exhibited Transparencies. The town was partially illuminated on this and the previous nights.

Thus ended the festivities in the City of Kingston connected with a change which is unparalleled in the history of the world. The demonstrations of joy at the arrival of a period pregnant with blessings to hundreds of thousands of our fellow men and which will be remembered for ages by those who were slaves, and their descendants, a day glorious and honorable to those by whom it was fixed upon as the period of full, free and complete emancipation, and which, as often as it returns, must bring with it recollections of the most pleasing and gratifying description. On this day will those who come after us say, the demon of Slavery was chased into his dark domains, and the land of springs rescued from the evils, and degradation of Slavery. On this day the sun of Freedom rose and shone in all its glory on the Isle, and the slave freed from his shackles, declared to an enraptured world that he was "a brother and a man."

SPANISH TOWN.

A Correspondent to the Morning Journal gave the following account of the celebration of this great event in Spanish Town.

These are indeed gala days for this old town, let us hope they are the same throughout the Island. What newspaper of any known dimensions, can contain all

that can and ought to be said of the surpassing glory of an event which will interest the whole civilized world, govern probably the conduct of a vast portion of it, and of which even what may be called the minor incidents, are affecting to so great a degree.? Last Wednesday (first of August) was indeed a day of solemnity: every place of worship was filled to overflowing, and countless multitudes of all classes, conditions, and colours with bended knees and grateful hearts, offered to the Giver of all Good their acknowledgments of the transcendant boon which they were receiving at his hands. At the Cathedral his Lordship the Bishop preached a sermon of which we despair of being able to do Justice—appropriate, elegant affecting, and though of more than usual length not long enough for those who heard it, and who all unanimously joined in an application to his Lordship, that he would cause it to be printed, not less for the benefit of those who heard it, than of those who had not enjoyed that gratification.

The congregation of the Revd, Mr. Phillippo being far too numerous for his large Chapel were accommodated on the outside—That reverend Gentleman, at about 10 o'clock in the morning, accompanied by the children of his schools, in number of about two thousand, and by his whole congregation, and several thousands of persons, attended by appointment, His Excellency the Governor at the King's House, to pay their respects to His Excellency, who addressed them in a speech full of feeling and paternal advice. and the deep impression which it made was quite remarkable in the attention respect and gratitude with which it was received. The

whole population of the town and neighbourhood seemed to have attended to witness this scene. Who can do justice to it? In the portico, in front of King's House, were seen the Governor, the Bishop, and the Revd. Mr. Phillippo representing as it were the happy union of civil and religious feeling upon this awful, yet joyful occasion,

The correspondent said he was free to confess that he could hardly refrain from polluting, with feelings of envy, the admiration with which he beheld a man who had brought forward an immense portion of the population who were ready to acknowledge themselves indebted under God to him, from having been rescued from barbarism and sin, and received at his hands the blessings of religion, morality, and education, as was happily said, upon a less important occasion, hope elevated, and joy brightened his crest. The proud trophy of a country's gratitude, to the gallant man (Lord Rodney) who had saved it from a foreign foe, seemed to give an additional lustre to the scene, which appeared designed to show that peace has her victories not less than war.

The correspondent said he must refrain from pursuing too far this enticing subject.

On the evening of the 2nd August, the Reverend Mr. Phillippo and his wife opened a charitable Bazaar at the metropolitan schools which were most beautifully illuminated and adorned by characteristic transparencies. His Excellency the Governor was present, also the Chief Justice, the Revd. Mr. Coward, and the officers of the Regiment. Every respectable inhabitant of

the town, and the number of visitors and persons assembled could not have been less than four thousand persons. The Bazaar was repeated on the next night and on Saturday 4th August, an examination of the children of the school, and the distribution of awards to them took place. This closed a week in Spanish Town unequalled in the annals of the country, and unstained, by a single act of intemperance or violence.

The newspapers contain full accounts of the celebration of this great and glorious event in the country parishes.



CHAPTER III.

THE QUEEN'S MARRIAGE.

Three months after Princess Victoria saw the light at Kensington Palace, another infant came into the world at the Rosenau Palace in Coburg. This infant, the second son of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born on the 26th of August, 1819, and christened "Albert." It is not surprising that their common grandmother, the clever and humorous old Duchess of Coburg, should have dreamt of a future marriage between the new-born and his Royal baby-cousin, the English "Mayflower."

The first impression produced by Prince Albert was during his visit to England in 1836. There was no engagement; but it was an understood thing in the Coburg family. When, therefore, the Queen began to talk of delay, and of being too young to marry, a cloud of anxiety came over the minds of the elders; and the Prince himself came to England, in 1839, fully determined to withdraw from the position. The Queen has reverently and affectionately taken all the blame of this misunderstanding on herself, and she has done it in words which reveal a nobility of sentiment and fearless honesty of character that compel admiration and respect. "A worse school" she says, "for a young girl,

or one more detrimental to all natural feelings and affections cannot well be imagined than the position of a Queen at eighteen, without experience, and without a husband to support her." But as soon as these two ingenuous souls met again, the cloud passed away and their good angels, "Uncle Leopold" and Stockmar, were made happy in the knowledge that all was irrevocably settled.

On the 16th January, 1840, the Queen announced her approaching marriage to Parliament, and on the 28th of the same month the bridegroom left Gotha for England. The regret in the little German Principality was universal, for the Prince was just the sort of character to endear himself to an affectionate and simple people. Gay in temperament, lively in intellect, and with one of the best hearts in the world, the real strength of his character was known to hardly anyone but his brother, for even Stockmar had his doubts. On the 6th of February, Prince Albert landed at Dover; and on the 10th the wedding took place, in the Chapel Royal St. James's,

The Prince wore the uniform of a Field-Marshal, and the order of the Garter, surmounted by two white rosettes. He carried a Bible in his hand, and the strain he was enduring showed itself in the pallor of his thoughtful, amiable face.

The drums and trumpets sounded, the chapel doors were flung open, and the Queen's procession was seen slowly approaching—"plain without pomp and rich without a show." The Queen's sole jewels consisted

of a necklace of brilliants. They were all clad alike, in dresses of rich white satin trimmed with orange-blossoms, and wore on their heads wreaths of the same blossoms: the only thing that distinguished the bride was the wealth of Honiton lace which enveloped her dress, and the fact that she wore a veil, which, however, did not conceal her face, especially noticeable for its extreme paleness and traces of nervous effort. Next to the Queen walked the Mistress of the Robes, a lady of Majestic beauty, while the procession of bridesmaids and ladies of the bed-chamber presented a fair array of aristocratic beauty.

All the ordinary formula of the Liturgy was observed, no other title being given the bride and bridegroom beyond that of Victoria and Albert. When the Queen was asked, "Wilt thou obey him and serve him, &c.," she replied in accents which, though soft and musical, were distinctly heard through the chapel. The Duke of Sussex gave away the bride; and exactly at a quarter to one the guns in the Park announced the putting on of the ring. The wedding breakfast at Buckingham Palace was, with the exception of a few State officials, confined to the Royal family and the Queen's household. At a quarter to four the Royal pair left for Windsor, the sun at that moment shining forth in full strength, and the dull clouds entirely disappearing.

People had noted the amiable expression of the Prince, and had compared it with the more determined look of his brother, but he soon showed himself a man of strong will and purpose. He carefully separ-

ated the Queen's regal duties from those of a wife, and, with gentle firmness, claimed and took his proper position as head of the family. In this the clear judgment and right feeling of the Queen seconded him. *Life of the Queen.*

The Queen's marriage was announced to the House of Assembly in Jamaica on the 8th of April, 1840, by a message from His Excellency Sir Charles T. Metcalfe, then Governor of Jamaica.

The Message was read to the House of Assembly by the Governor's Secretary as follows :—

“Mr. Speaker,

“ I am directed by the Governor to inform this Honorable House that our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady the Queen has been pleased to ally herself in marriage with His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Saxe.

“No official intelligence has yet reached the Governor of this auspicious event, but as there is no doubt of its having taken place on or about the 10th of February, His Excellency cannot allow this session of the Legislature to terminate without placing in the possession of this Honorable House information so interesting to the hearts of all Her Majesty's subjects and so important to the welfare of the British Empire.”

The House of Assembly thereupon appointed a committee, consisting of Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Dallas, Mr.

Leslie, Mr. Whitelocke, and Mr. Foster, to prepare an humble, and congratulatory address to Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of her marriage with His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The address was prepared and ordered to be forwarded for presentation to the Queen, on the 11th April, 1840.

JAMAICA, SS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA
MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We your Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, humbly offer to your Majesty our most sincere congratulations on your Majesty's alliance in marriage with His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.

We entertain the sanguine expectation, that under the blessing of Divine Providence, this event will be conducive to your Majesty's personal happiness, and to the welfare of your Majesty's Kingdom at large.

In offering our congratulations to your Majesty, we beg to renew our protestations of increasing and devoted loyalty to your Majesty's person, and to assure your Majesty, that on the choice which your Majesty has been pleased to make, we hail an additional protection to the constitutional and Religious principles which have placed your Majesty's illustrious family upon the throne of the British Empire.



CHAPTER IV.

FIRST ATTEMPT ON THE QUEEN'S LIFE.

Royalty has its perils as well as its pleasures. Universally beloved though Queen Victoria has deservedly been—reigning though her Majesty emphatically does in the hearts of her People—she has not escaped the common lot of Sovereigns.

It was on the 10th of June, 1840, that the first alarming attack was made on her Majesty. The scene was Constitutional-hill, Green Park, quite near Buckingham Palace. On that occasion, a young man named Edward Oxford fired a pistol at the carriage in which were seated her Majesty and Prince Albert. Oxford was a waiter in a London coffee-shop. In his case a plea of lunacy was successful, and he was sent to Bethlehem Hospital, but was afterwards removed to the Criminal Lunatic Asylum at Broadmoor, where he died about the year 1880.

The Governor (Sir Charles Metcalfe) in his speech on opening the Legislature of Jamaica, on the 27th October, 1840, said,

“Gentlemen of the Council

“Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Assembly.

"Since our last meeting, a horrible attempt has been made against the life of our beloved Queen but by the blessing of Divine Providence it was frustrated. It was found to be the act of a madman, and none but a madman, or a deadly enemy to the British Empire, could imagine a crime which, had not its perpetration been averted, would have overwhelmed us all in the deepest affliction."

The House of Assembly in its address in reply to the Governor's speech, said

"We hasten to express our gratitude to Divine Providence for the preservation of the life of our beloved Queen from the late attempt at assassination by the hand of a madman, and cordially respond to the sentiments expressed by your Excellency on that atrocious act."

The House of Assembly then appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Sanguinetti, Mr. Leslie, Mr. March, Mr. Wheatle, and Mr. Guy, to prepare an humble address to her Majesty on the late atrocious attempt on her Majesty's life.

The following address was prepared on 30th October, 1840, and ordered to be sent for presentation to the Queen.

JAMAICA, SS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, cannot resume the discharge of our Legislative

functions without imploring your Majesty to accept our humble, though sincere congratulations on your Majesty's late providential escape from an imminent peril which none can contemplate without horror.

We deeply deplore, that within your Majesty's extended Empire an individual should have been found so atrociously wicked, as to attempt an act, which in its accomplishment, would have plunged your Majesty's faithful people, the Assembly of Jamaica, in common with the Empire at large, with overwhelming affliction. It is, however, consolatory to know, that the act was that of a maniac, over whom reason held no sway.

We pray that Divine Providence, which in that moment of Peril guarded your Majesty's sacred life, may continue to watch over your Majesty's august person, and that He who is Lord of Lords, and King of Kings, may so graciously guide, govern, and direct your Majesty, that counselled by all Holy and Heavenly thoughts, and filled with all virtues which adorn the good, your Majesty may long live to reign in the hearts of a devoted people, and to fulfil the auspicious promise of your Majesty's opening reign.

On 29th October, 1841, the Governor laid before the House of Assembly, the Queen's reply, as follows:—

No. 165.

Downing Street, 30th December, 1841,

Sir,

I have received and laid before the Queen your Despatch No. 420 of the 30th October, transmitting an address from the House of Assembly of Jamaica, on her Majesty's providential escape from the recent attempt made on her life.

I am commanded by her Majesty to instruct you to convey to the Assembly of Jamaica, the sense which her Majesty entertains of the loyalty and affection which have called forth the address.

I have &c.

J. RUSSELL.

To the Right Honorable,

SIR CHARLES T. METCALFE,

Governor of Jamaica &c., &c.

CHAPTER V.

THE BIRTH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On the 9th of November, 1841, at Buckingham Palace, the Queen's first-born son, Albert Edward Prince of Wales, came into the world, now the well honoured, and well beloved heir-apparent to the throne of England.

This auspicious event was announced to the House of Assembly on the 4th of January, 1842, by his Excellency Sir Charles T. Metcalfe then Governor of Jamaica, by a message which was read by the Governor's Secretary.

Mr. Speaker,

I am directed by the Governor to announce to this Honorable House that the joyful tidings have been received of the safety of Her Most Gracious Majesty our beloved Queen, and of the birth of a Prince, heir apparent to the throne of the British Empire.

The House of Assembly thereupon appointed a Committee to prepare an humble address to the Queen, to congratulate Her Majesty on the auspicious event of the birth of an heir to the throne of the United Kingdom—The Committee consisted of Mr. Spalding, Mr. Foster, Mr. Grossett, Mr. Dallas, and Mr. Jordon.

The address to the Queen was presented to the House by Dr. Spalding who said "He was proud to call himself a native of this Land—the Land of Springs—he believed that it was not the custom or character of his countrymen to gloze, and fawn, and flatter; the language of sincerity, especially in grief, but also in joy, is proverbially brief; it is brief and it thus becomes the more powerful and affecting. He should not therefore detain the House by any lengthened observation, but when he stated that the joyful tidings of the birth of an heir to the Crown of the British Empire was received with as great delight and enthusiasm by every class of Her Majesty's subjects in this land, he spoke the feelings of every class of the people of this Island."

JAMAICA SS.

We your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica, glad to embrace the present happy opportunity of approaching your Majesty to express our unchanging attachment to your Royal House.

We feel grateful to Heaven for the gift of an Heir to the British Crown, and we entreat of your Majesty, and your Royal Consort, to accept of our most sincere and fervent congratulations on this most auspicious event, which must add much to the domestic happiness of your Majesty and your Royal Consort, and, if possible the more endear your Majesty to the people of your widely extended Empire.

We pray that in this distant land, we may speedily receive good tidings of your Majesty to health and strength, and that the infant Prince may be spared by Providence to gladden the parental heart, and to be a joy and blessing to a faithful and favored people, so that when His Royal Highness, wisely trained to the arts of government by your Majesty's instruction and eminent example shall, in God's good time, be called to occupy the throne of His ancestors, the civil and religious liberties, the far spreading com-

merce, the glory and the power of the United Kingdom, may be maintained, and transmitted unimpaired to posterity.

The following other addresses from the inhabitants of Jamaica were also forwarded for presentation to the Queen.

FROM ST. CATHERINE.

We, your Majesty's Loyal Subjects, the inhabitants of Saint Catherine, in the Island of Jamaica, congratulate your Majesty on the auspicious birth of a Prince, the heir to your illustrious House. It was the distinction of your Majesty's accession to the throne that Colonial Slavery being abolished, your Majesty was called to reign over a free and happy people. All classes of the Colony participating in a common and equal dependence on a benign and liberal government, unite in the same felicitations to your Majesty and your illustrious Consort, for this pledge, which Heaven has bestowed for the perpetuity of the throne, and the prosperity of the Empire.

(Signed.)

WILLIAM RAMSAY.

Custos Rotulorum
of St. Catherine,
Chairman.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

The Colonial Secretary officially directed Sir Charles Metcalfe to assure the parties, from whom the above address proceeded, that her Majesty was pleased to receive it very graciously.

FROM KINGSTON.

We your Majesty's dutiful subjects the Custos, Magistrates, Merchants, and other inhabitants of the City and parish of Kingston in your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, yielding to none in loyalty and devotion to your Majesty's illustrious House,

most humbly approach your Royal presence to join our distant but not less fervent congratulations. with those of the nation at large, on the auspicious event of the Birth of a Prince and Heir to the British Throne.

Contented and blest under your Majesty's parental care and government, and confident of a continuance of the same wisdom and moderation which have hitherto directed your Majesty's Councils, we ardently pray that your Majesty's life may long be preserved to your individual comfort and happiness, and to the satisfaction, honor and prosperity of the people of your Sovereignty, and may the youthful Prince under the guidance and example of your Majesty and Royal Consort, prove in due course of time, all that a parent's fondest hopes can desire, and all that can conduce to a nation's glory. With these sentiments of attachment to your Royal House and Family, we join our earnest prayer that the Almighty may continue in health and safety your Majesty's valuable life, and the lives of your illustrious Consort Prince Albert, and the Royal pledges of your conjugal affection, the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Royal.

On behalf of the meeting,

JOHN MULHOLLAND.

Custos Rotulorum
of the City and
Parish of Kingston.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

LORD STANLEY to SIR CHARLES T. METCALFE.

Governor of Jamaica.

COLONIAL OFFICE, 1st MARCH, 1842.

Sir,

I have received and laid before the Queen your despatch No. 66 of the 25th January last transmitting an address to Her Majesty on the birth of the Prince of Wales, from the inhabitants of the City and Parish of Kingston in Jamaica.

I am commanded by Her Majesty to instruct you to convey to the parties who signed the address the sense which Her Majesty entertains of their loyalty and affection.

I have &c.

STANLEY.

To the Right Honorable

SIR CHARLES T. METCALFE,

Governor of Jamaica, &c., &c.

FROM THE JEWISH CONGREGATION OF KINGSTON.

The Humble Address of the President, Wardens, and other Members of the Congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews of the city of Kingston Jamaica.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We the President, Wardens, and Members of the Congregation of Spanish and Portuguese Jews, in the City of Kingston Jamaica humbly crave permission, in common with the rest of your Majesty's subjects, to congratulate your Majesty on the auspicious birth of a Prince, the heir to the throne of your Majesty's Kingdom.

This event, so important to the Empire at large, fills us with the deepest gratitude to the Great Jehovah, for having thus crowned the happiness of your Majesty, and has afforded to your Majesty's subjects generally, but to us in particular, the prospect of a continuance of those blessings which all have enjoyed under the mild rule of the illustrious House of Brunswick.

May your Majesty and your Royal Consort live to guard the early years of your Royal Son. May the Almighty take him under his special protection, and as he increases in years may he increase in wisdom and virtue, that when called upon to fill the High Station which through the providence of God

he may be called (far distant be the day) he may prove an ornament to the British Throne.

May your Majesty enjoy uninterrupted health and happiness with your illustrious Consort, and may you long reign over a prosperous and united people.

M. DELGADO,	}	DELEGATES.
J. R. DECORDOVA,		
M. Q. HENRIQUES,		

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

Colonial Office, 7th March, 1842.

Sir,

I have received and laid before the Queen, your despatch No. 65 of the 25th January transmitting an address to Her Majesty on the birth of the Prince of Wales, from the members of the Spanish Portuguese Jews resident in the City of Kingston Jamaica.

I am commanded by Her Majesty to instruct you to convey to the parties who signed the address, the satisfaction which Her Majesty received this mark of their loyalty and affection.

I have &c.,

STANLEY,

Right Honorable SIR CHARLES T. METCALFE,
Governor of Jamaica.

ILLUMINATION IN SPANISH TOWN.

In the House of Assembly on 18th January, 1842, MR. OSBORN rose to propose a Resolution, in which he said he was sure that there was hardly a member but

who would concur. A memorial had been presented by the House to Her Majesty on the birth of the Prince of Wales, and several others would no doubt have fallen from the several parishes of the Island, and so far it was the duty of the inhabitants of Jamaica to express their loyalty on the subject. But what he would most allude to, was that His Excellency intended to give a treat not alone to the aristocracy but to all the people, for he had ordered bread, beef, and beer, to be served out to the people on the occasion. It was therefore proper, he thought, that the House should bear some small portion in the festivities, and he would propose, as the Square was to be illuminated, that, the portion of that expense should be borne by them; he would therefore move, that the Receiver General be directed to pay to the Custos and Members of Saint Catherine the sum of £50 for that purpose.

MR. HYSLOP thought it would be an insult to the parish of Saint Catherine to defray the illumination which ought to be paid by them. (Laughter)

MR. MARCH (as the Reporter was allowed to understand by the noise at the bar of the House) said, that the parish of Saint Catherine had nothing whatever to do with it, nor did they contemplate to bear any portion of the expense—if they were even so inclined, the law would not justify them. But it was notorious that the whole proceeding was to be done through the magnanimity of Sir Charles Metcalfe, who if the truth were to be spoken, would rather no other party to interfere with him, did it not give occasion for the expression of the feeling of the House.

MR. RUSSELL thought that even £200 or £300 would go but a very little way; either let the thing be done properly or not at all.

MR. HART said that since the birth of George the 4th we had not had a general illumination. He then proposed that £100 be granted instead of £50, which was carried.

THE GOVERNOR'S BOUNTY.

A Spanish Town correspondent writing to the Jamaica Standard and Royal Gazette on 17th January, 1842, said: there was some sport on the Parade to-day—Four casks of porter were placed under the Portico leading to the new buildings, by directions of Sir Charles Metcalfe, and broached *pro bono publico*. It was delightful to see the joyous faces going with their mugs to get their quantum and returning with their vessels brimful and frothing. Many took their swigs at the tap, and were kept in countenance by not a few respectable gentlemen who also partook of the generous beverage. The hurrahs for the Queen—the young Prince—and Sir Charles Metcalfe, were incessant.

THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.

On Thursday evening (20th January 1842) the Governor gave a grand Ball at King's House in Spanish Town in honor of the birth of the Prince; it was highly respectably attended, and the evening's entertainment passed off with the greatest harmony and good feeling. At half past 12 o'clock, His Excellency Sir Charles Metcalfe led Lady Rowe, followed by the

rest of the guests, to the supper table, which was laid out with that profusion and elegance, which characterized all His Excellency's entertainments. During supper His Excellency proposed the health of the Prince of Wales; on its being responded to in the usual manner, the Band struck up the national anthem, and on the signal gun, which was stationed on the parade announcing the fact, a salute of 21 guns was immediately discharged by 2 pieces of Artillery stationed on the Church Parade in Spanish Town.

After supper, dancing was resumed, and continued until about 4 o'clock a. m. when the company departed, pleased with each other, and highly delighted with their noble host. A few jolly old fellows, not blessed with the companionship of ladies, lingered about the supper table, partaking copiously of the good cheer, and afterwards departed to their several homes, prepared to take a sound morning's nap. The gallant Military Secretary (Captain James M. Higginson) was all life and spirit, and was considered the lion of the evening; we must not omit to notice the appearance of several militia officers in their uniform, amongst which the graceful figure of the Adjutant of the St. Catherine's Regiment (Robert Wilkie Esqr. Clerk of the Peace) was conspicuous.

The illumination in front of the Court house, and immediately opposite the King's House was extremely beautiful, and reflected much credit on the artist Mr. Swan. It was composed of variegated lamps in the following order :—

The Royal Crown
 (Prince of Wales Feathers)

V A

God Save them
 and
 Bless the Prince of Wales.

The other two sides of the Square were illuminated in the same manner as on the previous occasion.

BALL DRESSES IN 1842.

As it may be interesting to our fair readers to know the style of Ball dresses which prevailed in the year 1842, the following advertisement, taken from one of the Kingston newspapers, is here inserted.

Kingston, January 15, 1842.

FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' BALL.

For Sale — At Samuel Lyons, 32 King Street.

A choice assortment of Elegant Fancy Articles are now to be had, and well worthy the attention of those interested in the above, comprising:—

White Areophane Dresses, embroidered in Gold with rich Blond Flounces.

Mantua, Florida, and Mandarin Dresses.

White Figured Mantua, by the yard.

Superb Figured and Plain French Satin, in all colors.

Very Rich Chene Satins and silks, in great variety.

Handsome Shotted Gros and Satin Tures, in elegant colors.

White Organdy, of delicate quality, having much the appearance of Crape, and well suited for young ladies.

Very Broad and Rich English and French Blonds

Lace Mittens, Demi Kid Gloves, French Satin Scarfs.

Wreaths of White and Red Roses, Plumes.

Silver and Pearl Bands for the hair.

Coral and White ditto, White Satin Shoes — and

A variety of Satins for Slips at 4s. per yard.

SAMUEL LYONS.



CHAPTER VI.

PRINCE ALFRED'S VISIT TO JAMAICA.

Considerable excitement prevailed in Jamaica when it became known that His Royal Highness Prince Alfred would visit the Island.

On the 29th of January 1861. His Excellency the Governor (Sir Charles H. Darling) sent the following message to the House of Assembly:—

“The Governor is confident that it will be highly gratifying to the House of Assembly to learn that the Island will probably be visited by Her Majesty's second son, His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, in the course of the ensuing months of February, and March.”

The Governor also sent a similar message to the Legislative Council.

On the 6th February 1861, the Governor sent another message to the Assembly, and the Council, as follows:—

“With reference to his previous message on the same subject the Governor begs to acquaint the House of Assembly, and the Council, that he has received a despatch from His Grace the Secretary of State intimat-

ing that the "St George" on board which ship His Royal Highness Prince Alfred is serving as a midshipman, would leave England about the 14th ultimo, for the West Indies."

On the 26th February 1861 the House of Assembly Resolved:—

"That a sum not exceeding £1000. be granted to Her Majesty to be paid to the Governor, and Executive Committee for the reception and entertainment of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred on his visit to Jamaica."

On the 15th March 1861, the Legislative Council passed a Resolution to co-operate with the Governor, and the Assembly, on the reception and the entertainment of the Prince.

On the 21st March 1861, the House of Assembly appointed a committee consisting of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Smith, Mr. Nunes, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Westmorland, and Mr. Williams, to prepare an humble address to Her Majesty the Queen thanking Her Majesty for permitting her son, His Royal Highness Prince Alfred to visit this her ancient colony.

The same committee was also appointed to prepare a congratulatory address to the Prince on his arrival in this Island, and the Speaker was requested to present the same in the most acceptable manner.

On the 22nd March 1861, Mr. Taylor from the Committee presented the following address to the Queen

which was read and passed, and ordered to be sent to the Governor to be presented.

JAMAICA, SS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects the Assembly of Jamaica impressed with the fullest sense of your condescension and goodness displayed on all occasions towards your people, however remote, beg leave to offer to your Majesty an humble and grateful acknowledgement for this particular instance of your royal favor and gracious consideration in permitting your illustrious Son Prince Alfred to favor the inhabitants of this your ancient colony with the high and distinguished honor of his presence.

It is with sincere pleasure we behold this illustrious Prince in the flower of youth preferring the fatigue and danger of a naval life, to the splendour of a British Court the delights of a happy home, the society of attached and virtuous parents, and the affection of the Royal family. We view this choice as the surest presage that the page of history will supply ample materials to exemplify in the person of his Royal Highness the true character of a patriot Prince.

Sensible as we are of your Majesty's anxious regard for the welfare and prosperity of every part of your dominions, the only return we can make beyond the sincerest professions of loyalty affection, and duty, is to offer up our ardent prayers to Divine Providence, for the preservation and happiness of your Majesty, and your illustrious family.

On 21st Nov. 1861, the Governor sent to the House of Assembly the following Despatch from the Secreta-

ry of State in acknowledgment of the address to the Queen.

No. 280.

Downing Street, 30th April, 1861.

Sir,

I have received your Despatch No. 43 of 23rd ultimo, and I have to convey to you the expression of Her Majesty's gratification at the sentiments embodied in the address which the Assembly of Jamaica have presented to her in anticipation of His Royal Highness Prince Alfred's visit to the colony.

I have &c.

GOVERNOR DARLING.
Jamaica

NEWCASTLE.

Mr. Taylor from the Committee appointed by the House of Assembly to prepare an address to the Prince presented the same which was read and passed, as follows:—

JAMAICA SS.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE ALFRED.
THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS.

We Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Assembly of Jamaica offer our cordial congratulations to your Royal Highness on your arrival in this ancient Colony.

With pleasure we trace, on this auspicious event, a predilection in your Royal Highness for this Country, a circumstance which endears your Royal Highness to us, and our constituents, and enhances the obligation by the character conferring it.

We appreciate the sacrifices made by your Royal Highness in preferring, in early youth, the arduous duties of naval service to the enjoyments of a happy home; and we trust that at no distant

F

day, the mother country, and her dependencies, will be rendered more happy and prosperous by the virtues, talents, and success of your Royal Highness; and we cannot doubt that the Navy, favored with the encouragement and bright example of so illustrious a Prince, will continue to be, as it has hitherto been, the admiration of the world; and that under its protection the national commerce will flourish until it encircles the whole habitable earth.

We pray that a Gracious Providence will preserve your Royal Highness and permit your safe return to your native country.

PRINCE ALFRED'S REPLY.

On 15th Nov. 1861, the Speaker of the Assembly acquainted the House that, attended by such of the members as were in town after the late prorogation, he had on the 3rd April last, presented the address of the house to His Royal Highness Prince Alfred when H. R. H. was graciously pleased to give the following reply,

"Gentlemen,

"As the representatives of the Island of Jamaica I return you my warmest thanks for your loyal address, and for the kind reception which I have met with this day from all classes of the community.

"I have looked forward with much pleasure my visit to this Island, and in thanking you for the kind wishes which you have expressed for my welfare, I earnestly desire that the Colony may continue to increase in prosperity by the development of its vast resources.

ALFRED.

Spanish Town, Jamaica.

3rd April, 1861.

To His Honor the Speaker and the Honorable Members of the House of Assembly of Jamaica.

In proroguing the Legislature on 22nd March 1861, Governor Darling in his speech said "It is gratifying to me to record that we separate under cheerful prospects, as regards the staple crop; and that, conspicuous amongst other indications of a prosperous and contented people, is that happy union of loyalty to the Crown, and affectionate devotion to the Queen, with which all classes of the inhabitants of Jamaica are anxiously expecting the approaching visit of an illustrious prince of the royal blood."

In compiling this work we have used our best endeavours to obtain the newspapers of Jamaica for April 1861, in order to give a full account of the landing and reception of the Prince—but we have unfortunately failed to get a single paper of that date.

We have however, a lively recollection of the occasion, and to the best of our ability give the following account :--

The most active preparations on a grand and magnificent scale were being made in Spanish Town, and Kingston, for the reception of the Prince, and when at about 11 o'clock a.m. on Easter Tuesday, 2nd April 1861, H. M. S. "St. George", with the Prince on board was signalled, the greatest excitement prevailed along Harbour Street in Kingston. Flags, Banners, Wreaths &c. &c. which had previously been prepared and held in readiness, were hastily thrown out along Harbour

Street, and with all possible speed put in their proper places. Arches begun to receive their decorations.

We remember getting on the roof of the store of Messrs Eml. Lyons and Son, and having the pleasure of seeing the steamer off Albion point, steaming down to Port Royal.

The Prince came up to Kingston on the next day, (3rd April) and landed at the Railway Wharf, which was gaily dressed up for the occasion. This wharf has since been called the "Prince's wharf" in honor of the landing of the Prince. The wharf and adjacent places, as was to be expected, were crowded to excess.

The Railway engine (which was gaily decorated) with two coaches attached, were on the wharf to receive and convey the Prince to Spanish Town. Immediately as the Prince landed on the wharf, a Royal salute was fired, and in less than 15 minutes after, the train arrived in Spanish Town. The station was most handsomely decorated, and crowded with the populace, who were all anxiety to catch a glimpse of the Prince.

Several triumphal arches were erected in Spanish Town. There was one near the Cathedral where a large number of school children were placed, and as the Prince passed through, the children sung the national anthem. On the arrival of the Prince at King's House, addresses were presented, and a Levee held by the Governor, at which a number of gentlemen were presented to the Prince.

The Prince visited the Cathedral, and other places of interest in the old Capital, and on the evening of

the 4th of April. a grand ball was given by the Governor at King's House. The Parade was brilliantly illuminated.

The next day (5th April) the Prince made his public entry into Kingston. All places of business were closed. The Prince passed along Harbour Street, into Duke Street, thence to the Parade. At the Parish Church door there was a Canopy prepared to receive H. R. H. and an address was presented by the Common Council of Kingston.

The Prince then went to Head Quarter House (the official residence of Major General O'Connor) to await the grandeurs of Kingston's hospitality got up in honor of his visit. There was to have been a grand Ball, and a Regatta, but the Packet arrived the next morning (6th April) and brought the sad news of the death of the Duchess of Kent (the Prince's Grandmother) which put an end to all further festivities, much to the sorrow and disappointment of the inhabitants generally.

The following is a copy of the invitation which was issued for the Ball in Kingston :--

BALL.

To His Royal Highness PRINCE ALFRED
on the occasion of
His Visit to Jamaica.
STEWARDS.

Hon. Edward Jordon. C. B.	Charles A. Price Esq.
Hon. Alexander Barclay.	Captain Cooper R. N.
Hon. George Solomon.	Richard Barnes Esq.
Hon. W. G. Freeman.	F. A. Ebbeke Esq.
Hon. Alexander Bravo.	H. F. Colthirst Esq.
Charles Levy Esq.	W. A. Titley Esq.

Dr. Lewis Q. Bowerbank.	Alexander Aria Esq.
Edward Lucas Esq.	William Wright Esq.
D. J. Alberga Esq.	A. H. Isaacs Esq.
Peter A. Espeut Esq.	Joseph Francis Esq.
Samuel C. Burke Esq.	
Constantine Burke. Secry.	
Joseph Thomas. Treas.	
KINGSTON, 1861.	

MEMENTOS OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

In the Legislative Council on 19th November, 1861, the senior member presiding, presented to the Board the following letter which was read and ordered to be entered :--

No 473.

King's House, 10th April, 1861.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in acquainting you that His Royal Highness Prince Alfred has honored me with his commands to present to the Legislative Council, in His Royal Highness's name, three Lithographic prints, being copies of the most recent likenesses of the Queen, the Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales.

I have placed these memorials of His Royal Highness's visit to Jamaica. in the hands of the Clerk of the Council.

I have &c.

C. H. DARLING.

The Hon. John Salmon, President Legislative Council.

Jamaica.

On motion of Baron Von Ketelhodt, the foregoing letter of His Excellency the Governor was referred to a special committee to report their opinion to the

Board relative to the framing, and the best situation for placing the Pictures in the Legislative Council Chamber.

The committee consisted of the Hon. George Price, Hon. Sir Bryan Edwards, Knight, (Chief Justice) and Baron Von Ketelhodt.

On 5th February 1862, the Hon. Baron Von Ketelhodt presented the following Report—

“Mr President,

“Your special committee appointed to report their opinion to the Board relative to the framing, and the best situation for the Portraits of Her Majesty the Queen, the late Prince Consort, and the Prince of Wales in the Legislative Council.

Report :--

That in their opinion the spaces between the windows on the right hand side of the President's chair, are the most suitable for the pictures, Her Majesty's occupying the first position, and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales placed between those of his Royal parents.

The committee have ascertained that the three pictures can be framed in a befitting manner for a sum not exceeding twelve pounds, and recommend that this work should be at once proceeded with.

The report was agreed to.



CHAPTER VII.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE CONSORT.

The great sorrow of the Queen's life threw the Royal household into mourning in 1861. The first grief of this black year was occasioned by the death of her Majesty's mother, the venerable Duchess of Kent on the Sixteenth March. It was only in the previous autumn that the Queen and the Prince Consort visited together—alas! for the last time—the birthplace of the Prince at Coburg. In the November of 1861, the Prince caught a cold whilst on a visit of inspection to Sandhurst, in which military college he took great interest; and the end soon came—far too soon, alas!

The Prince Consort, one of the wisest counsellors and the best husband a Queen could have, was but forty-three when he died of a fever in Windsor Castle on the Fourteenth of December, sincerely mourned by the nation (which owes him a particularly deep debt of gratitude for his statesmanlike and prudent counsel during the Anglo-American dispute on the Trent affair), his demise well-nigh breaking the heart of the desolate Widow, who found her chief stay and comfort in that time of trial in her beloved daughter Princess Alice, a ministering angel whose tenderness and skill as a true Sister of Mercy were long after to

be shown in nursing the Prince of Wales back to health and strength in the dark days of his grave illness at Sandringham. The remains of the lamented Prince Consort were laid at first in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, the sorrowing members of the Royal family attending the funeral on the Twenty-third of December. But the body was transferred on the Eighteenth of December, 1862, to the beautiful Mausoleum erected by the Queen at Frogmore. Of the Albert Memorials that abound, the most commanding are the Albert Hall of Music, and the adjacent Albert Monument in Hyde Park; but the best are the sweet recollections of his pure life, as treasured in an enduring form in the Biography of the Prince Consort, written, with the sanction of the Queen, by Sir Theodore Martin. *Life of the Queen.*

On the 9th January, 1862, His Excellency the Governor (Sir Charles H. Darling) sent the following message to the House of Assembly :—

“With the deepest regret the Governor communicates to the House of Assembly a despatch from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, conveying the melancholy intelligence of the death of H. R. H. the Prince Consort.”

Downing Street, 16th December, 1861.

Sir,

It is with the deepest regret that I have to communicate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

His Royal Highness expired at Windsor Castle on the night of

the 14th instant, at 10 minutes before 11 o'clock, to the inexpressible grief of Her Majesty, the Royal Family, and the Nation.

I have &c.

NEWCASTLE.

GOVERNOR DARLING,
Jamaica.

The House thereupon appointed a committee consisting of Messrs :-- Jackson, Bourke, Geddes, Lynch, Solomon, and Espeut, to prepare an address to the Queen.

The address was presented to the House on 29th January, 1862, and ordered to be forwarded for presentation to Her Majesty.

JAMAICA SS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We your Majesty's dutiful subjects the Assembly of Jamaica approach your Majesty with the renewed expression of our devotion and loyalty to your Majesty's person and throne.

We beg that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to receive the assurance of our sincere condolence, and of the deep regret with which the announcement of the demise of your Majesty's illustrious Consort has filled the hearts of all your Majesty's subjects in Jamaica.

United in a common grief with the whole nation, we pray that Divine consolation may temper the affliction under which your Majesty and your Royal House are bowed, and that your Majesty may long be spared to your faithful people, in whose memory the many virtues of that Prince whom we all mourn, will long be

cherished as bright examples for the emulation and regard of posterity.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

No. 422.

Downing Street, 6th March, 1862.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 29 of 31st January, giving cover to an address of condolence with Her Majesty from the House of Assembly upon the death of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

I have laid this address before the Queen who was pleased to receive it very graciously.

Her Majesty has commanded me to instruct you to state to the members of the House of Assembly that their sense of the loss which Her Majesty and the nation have suffered, has been very gratifying and acceptable to Her Majesty in her affliction.

I have &c.

GOVERNOR DARLING.
Jamaica

NEWCASTLE.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

On 5th March, 1863, Lieutenant Governor Eyre issued a Proclamation declaring the 12th March, 1863, a General Holiday to enable the people of Jamaica to have an opportunity of testifying their loyalty and devotion, by the observance of a Public Holiday, and general rejoicings, on the occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

The day fixed for honoring the occasion, was observed as a Public Holiday throughout the Island of Jamaica.

The Shipping of all nations, in Kingston harbour, displayed their flags, as also the various Consulates.

At the chief Military Stations the garrisons were paraded, and fired a *feu de joie* at 6 o'clock in the morning, and at mid-day the Royal Artillery at Port Royal fired a grand salute from Fort Charles.

The mounted Kingston Troop, and the two companies of the foot Volunteers of Kingston turned out on the parade at 7 o'clock in the morning, the former under Captain Astwood, and the latter under Captains

Fingzies, and Arnold Malabre. By the 9 o'clock train from Kingston the volunteers proceeded to Cumberland Pen, accompanied by a large number of the *elite* of Kingston, and a delightful day was spent in the enjoyment of various field sports, and games, not forgetting the delectations of the inner man. In the evening there were illuminations in Kingston, Port Royal and Spanish Town.

On Tuesday evening, 10th March, B. A. Franklin, Esq., Consul in this Island for Denmark, entertained a select party at dinner, at his residence, Manchester Square, composed of his brother Consuls, several members of Assembly, and private friends.

In Spanish Town the Volunteers were reviewed and a Silver Bugle was presented to the Volunteers by John Augustus O'Sullivan, Esq., Provost Marshal General. In the evening, Mr O'Sullivan gave a grand Ball in honor of the Prince's marriage, which was largely attended by the fashionables of Kingston and Spanish Town.

In the parish of Clarendon the holiday was observed by the good folks of the parish.

It was indeed a great day with them. Their little village (Chapelton) held its head high; and old, and young, high and low, seemed to have been actuated with one feeling, that of loyalty to the Queen, and England's future King. From an early hour, the inhabitants began to bestir themselves, all anxious to be in time to accompany the Volunteers on their march to the field of sport. At the sound of the Bugle, the

Volunteers were to be seen hurrying from their homes to the muster ground, in front of the Court House, where they soon formed into marching order, and headed by their gallant Captain Hugh Croskerry Esqre. M. D. proceeded to Danks Estate. The people followed, enjoying the music, and behaving themselves in the most creditable manner. The whole day was spent in the most agreeable manner; Target firing, quoiting, horse racing, dancing, all contributed to make the day one of mirth, and jollification, such as became the loyal subjects of a dearly beloved Sovereign, on such an occasion as the marriage of her eldest son.

In the parish of Saint Mary a Salute of 19 guns was fired from fort Haldane at 12 o'clock, which was the signal for the poor to attend a magnificent repast, prepared for them at the Court House. The Custos addressed the assemblage, which was very large, in very happy terms, and they then fell to, and enjoyed the repast. The healths of the Queen and of the Prince were drunk with enthusiasm. The celebration concluded with a display of Fire works in the evening, after which the people retired in a happy state.

On the 6th. of April, 1863, Mr. G. W. Gordon in the House of Assembly, moved the appointment of a committee for preparing a congratulatory address to Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of the nuptials of of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and in doing so, the honorable gentleman said:—

I have waited sufficiently long, expecting that some other member more in connection with the government

would have taken the initiative. I however feel honored in having to perform a duty, which in its very nature, is so indicative of the wonted love, and loyalty, which this house has ever evinced towards Her Majesty and the Royal Family. I am sure the auspicious occasion of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has imparted joy and satisfaction to every portion and section of Her Majesty's Subjects, and the rejoicings have extended to the remotest portions of our gracious Sovereign's vast dominions. In Jamaica it has been felt as a great blessing to the Kingdom, and we all feel truly thankful for the many marks of Heavenly favor which it has pleased God to confer on our noble Queen, whose reign will shed a lustre on the pages of British history, which has never been rivalled. The benign influence of her reign is conspicuous in the high state of prosperity which England now enjoys, and for her distinguished position in relationship to other nations, and for the peace and security which even we in Jamaica enjoy, and now we look in hopeful prospect to the succession to the throne on the nuptials of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and all the circumstances connected with it. In this view of the case I am sure this House accede to the motion with hearty acclamation, and I will conclude, as applicable to the character of our Queen, with a quotation higher than any I could produce :--

Strength and honor are her clothing,
and she shall reign in time to come !
She openeth her mouth with wisdom,
and her tongue is the law of kindness !
She looketh well to the ways of her household,

and eateth not the bread of idleness !
Her children arise up and call her blessed,
her husband also, and he praiseth her !
Many daughters have done virtuously
but thou excellest them all !
Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain,
but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall
be praised.
Give her the fruit of her hands, and let her own
works praise her in the gates."

The motion was agreed to, and the following committee was appointed by the House consisting of Messrs. Gordon, Jordon C. B., Leahy, Johnson, R. W. Smith, Osborn, Whitelocke, Barrow, and Harvey.

On the 27th April, the committee presented the address which was read and passed, and ordered to be forwarded to the Governor for presentation to the Queen.

JAMAICA, SS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA
MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We your Majesty's dutiful subjects the Assembly of Jamaica humbly approach your Majesty with the assurance of our devotion to your Majesty's throne and person, and of loyalty to your government.

We heartily rejoice in the Divine favor to your Majesty, manifested in the auspicious event of the marriage of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, with a Princess, whose high station unites the virtues and graces of an illustrious lineage with the re-

noun of a valiant people, a union which we hail as the forerunner of great future blessings to all classes of your Majesty's subjects.

We sincerely trust that it may please the Almighty Ruler, to prolong for many years, your Majesty's reign, rendered illustrious as well by the increased comfort and happiness of your Majesty's subjects, as by the example set them of every domestic virtue.

The address was sent to the Lieut. Governor to be forwarded; and His Excellency sent the following reply to the Assembly.

"In reply to the message from the Assembly of yesterday's date the Lieutenant Governor begs to acquaint the Honorable House that he will have much pleasure in forwarding to the Secretary of State for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen, the address expressing the congratulations of the House on the auspicious event of the marriage of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales with H. R. H. the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.

The Legislative Council also presented a similar address.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

No. 612.

Downing Street, 8th June, 1863.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 95 of the 1st May, and to request that you will acquaint the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly, that I have laid before the Queen their addresses of congratulations on the marriage of

H

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and that Her Majesty is much gratified by the sentiments of loyalty, and attachment, which they express.

I have &c.

GOVERNOR EYRE,
Jamaica.

NEWCASTLE.



CHAPTER IX.

BIRTH OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

On the 8th of February, 1864, Lieutenant Governor Eyre sent the following message to the House of Assembly :—

The Lieutenant Governor has much pleasure in transmitting to the Honorable House of Assembly copy of a despatch received from the Duke of Newcastle announcing that on the 8th of January, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was happily delivered of a Prince to the great joy of the nation, and of all the Royal family.

Downing Street, 15th January, 1864.

Sir,

It is my pleasing duty to announce to you that on the evening of the 8th inst., at two minutes before 9 o'clock, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales was happily delivered of a Prince, to the great joy of the nation, and of all the Royal family. Her Royal Highness and the infant Prince have through Divine mercy, contrived to do well up to the present time.

I have &c.

NEWCASTLE.

GOVERNOR EYRE,
Jamaica.

The House of Assembly appointed a Committee to prepare an address to the Queen, on the birth of an

heir to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The address was on the 16th of February, 1864, presented by Mr. Lewis, and ordered to be passed, and sent to the Governor, to be forwarded for presentation to the Queen.

THE ADDRESS.

JAMAICA, SS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY OF JAMAICA

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN.

We your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Assembly of Jamaica beg leave to approach your Majesty with our heartfelt congratulations on the event which has recently added another member to your Royal house, in the birth of an heir to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and we embrace the opportunity afforded us by this auspicious event, to renew the expression of our steadfast and unalterable attachment to your Majesty's Throne and Person.

We fervently pray that Almighty God may long continue to your Majesty the blessings of health, strength, and wisdom to reign over us, a loyal, united, prosperous and grateful people; and that the numerous offspring, with which Providence has blessed your Majesty, may ever follow the bright example of their Royal Parents in all the relations of life, and prove themselves a source of pride and happiness to the Empire at large.

CHAPTER X.

THE PRINCE CONSORT'S SPEECHES.

In April, 1864, the Lieut. Governor (Mr. Eyre) laid before the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly a Despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies announcing that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to present to the Libraries of the Council, and the Assembly, a copy of a collection of "The Principal Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort." In so doing the Lieutenant Governor said he felt assured that the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly would highly appreciate this additional proof of the interest taken by Her Majesty in this her ancient Colony of Jamaica, and that they would consider the gift as doubly enhanced by the touching presentation inscription in the handwriting of their Queen.

Downing Street, 24th March, 1864.

Sir,

Her Majesty the Queen has been graciously pleased to present to several of the more important Colonial Libraries, copies of a collection of "The Principal Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort."

In conveying to each of the Libraries of the Council, and the Assembly the copy which I have the honor to enclose by the

Queen's command, you will express Her Majesty's full assurance that it will be valued as a memento of one who took a lively interest in the welfare of each separate portion of her Colonial Empire, and who studied at all times to promote the diffusion of that sound and useful knowledge, which is one of the surest foundations of order, and prosperity in every community, and which Her Majesty doubts not, those Libraries are the means of spreading in Jamaica.

I have &c.

NEWCASTLE.

GOVERNOR EYRE,
JAMAICA.

In June, 1864, the House of Assembly passed the following resolutions :—

I. The Assembly of Jamaica, in full appreciation of the high honor of the gift, and in deep earnest sympathy with her most Gracious Majesty, and the people of the entire British dominions, for the occasion which has evoked it, acknowledge the receipt from her most Gracious Majesty of a volume of "The Principal Speeches and Addresses by His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, with an introduction giving some of the outlines of his character."

The Assembly of Jamaica will, with ever living remembrance of the worth of the departed Prince, in perpetuation of whose memory this gift has been sent and received, be careful to preserve it as a valued treasure, and will endeavour, by every means in their power, to give it an endurance equal to the love of this people for her most Gracious Majesty.

II. That Mr. Speaker be requested to take such steps as he may think proper for the preservation of this valuable memento.

III. That a copy of the foregoing Resolutions be forwarded by Mr. Speaker *pro tempore* to his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, to be transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for presentation to her most Gracious Majesty, in the most acceptable manner.

In the Legislative Council the Honorable Mr. Price from the Committee appointed to consider the most fit and appropriate manner of acknowledging the deep sense of the Board, of Her Majesty the Queen's interest in the welfare of this Colony, by her presentation to the Library of the Legislative Council of a copy of "The Principal Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort" reported three Resolutions which were severally agreed to by the Board as follows:—

I. That the Legislative Council of Jamaica records, with loyal gratification, its high sense of the honor conferred by Her most Gracious Majesty the Queen, in having been pleased to present to the Library of this Board a copy of the collected "Principal Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort" a memorial ever to be cherished of the pure, persistent, and philanthropic labours of the lamented Prince for the extension of

useful knowledge and the furtherance of social happiness.

II. That Her Majesty's autographic presentation at once enhances the value of the highly appreciated volume to this Board, and commands the most loyal and respectful sympathy of all Her Majesty's subjects in this Island.

III. That means be promptly adopted, consistent with the due care and preservation of it, to render this precious gift accessible to Her Majesty's subjects in Jamaica desirous of seeing so earnest a proof of Her Majesty's regard for this Colony.

IV. That this Board do agree to the above three Resolutions and that a copy be sent to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor with a request that His Excellency will forward them to the Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies for presentation to Her Majesty the Queen, in the most acceptable manner.

It was then ordered, that the above mentioned committee be a committee to carry at once into effect the purposes of the 3rd. Resolution agreed to by the Board; and that it be an instruction to the Librarian of the Legislative Council that under no circumstances whatever shall this gift be permitted to be taken from within the precincts of the Library.

THE QUEEN'S REPLY.

On the 7th of November, 1864, the Governor sent a message to the Legislative Council, and the House

of Assembly with the following despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies in acknowledgment of the Resolution of thanks for the copy of the Queen's gift:—

Downing Street, 23rd September, 1864.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your despatch No. 201 of the 23rd June, last, enclosing a Resolution of thanks from the Legislative Council of Jamaica for the copy of "The Principal Speeches and Addresses of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort" presented by Her Majesty to their Library. I have also received your despatch No. 198 of the 23rd June, enclosing a similar Resolution from the House of Assembly of the Island.

I have duly submitted these despatches to Her Majesty, and am commanded to express to you in reply, that the Queen has been very much gratified and soothed by the expressions of loyalty and attachment to herself, and of veneration for the character of the Prince Consort which are contained in those Resolutions, and in the addresses which Her Majesty has received from so many other distinguished and honored bodies, throughout the Colonies.

You will have the goodness to communicate this reply to the two Legislative bodies, from which those Resolutions have proceeded.

I have &c.

GOVERNOR EYRE,
Jamaica.

E. CARDWELL.



CHAPTER XI.

THE PRINCES VISIT TO JAMAICA.

The two Princes, Albert Victor, and George Frederick, sons of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, serving as Naval Cadets on board H. M. S. "Bacchante" visited Jamaica in March, 1880.

The following account of the arrival, landing, cricket match and trip to Bog Walk, is taken from the Colonial Standard Newspaper :—

On Friday afternoon 12th March, 1880, on the arrival of the young Princes, the Honorable E. Noel Walker acting Colonial Secretary, accompanied by Mr. Anthony Musgrave Jnr. the Governor's private Secretary, went down to Port Royal. They returned to Kingston at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Walker was accompanied by Lord Charles Scott the commander of H. M. S. "Bacchante" and the Chaplain and tutor, who proceeded with him to King's House to lunch with the Lieutenant Governor, (Mr. Newton).

It was then also publicly notified that their Royal Highness the Princes were to land in Kingston on

Wednesday the 17th March, and would at once proceed to King's House to be the guests of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor. They would then return on board the *Bacchante* on Saturday morning the 20th, and leave Jamaica on Monday the 22nd of March.

A cricket match between the Kingston C. C. and an eleven of H. M. S. *Bacchante* was in contemplation, at which the Princes were expected to be present.

THE LANDING.

It was pretty well known that the young Princes were to land at the Market Wharf on the 17th March, and proceed to King's House.

It was equally well known that there was to be no demonstration on the occasion, so there were no preparations for any, but thousands of Her Majesty's loyal subjects, desiring to see the landing of her Royal Grandsons went down to the Market Wharf long before noon, and took up, every one, what he thought the best position from which to catch a glimpse of the faces of the Royal Children; and every window in the route, the carriage conveying their Royal Highnesses was to take, was in requisition; happy and loyal faces were to be seen peering through them with the utmost anxiety. A squad of sixty constables under the command of Inspector Tivy, assisted by Inspectors Ramos and Samuels, drew up at the landing place, and kept the way clear; and the greatest order prevailed. At a quarter past 12 o'clock the Honorable E. N. Walker, and Mr. A. Musgrave Jnr. private Secretary to the

Governor, drove down to the wharf in a closed carriage followed by another carriage, which was empty. Mr. Walker was received on the landing place by Mr. Custos Kemble, with whom were Mr. Parry, city Surveyor; Mr. A. E. Burke, Haytian Consul; Mr. Thomas Hendrick, Registrar; and Mr. A. H. Jones, J. P. At half past 12 o'clock precisely, a launch with the two Princes; Lord Charles Scott; the Princes tutor; and the Commodore, came alongside the wharf and landed immediately. As the Princes stepped into Mr. Walker's carriage which was in waiting, a hearty cheer went up, and they gracefully acknowledged the loyal greeting in the customary manner. They were driven off accompanied by their tutor, and Lord Scott to King's House.

THE CRICKET MATCH.

The cricket match which took place in the afternoon, after the Princes landed in Kingston, between 11 of H. M. S. Bacchante, and the Kingston C. C. was in itself an event of sufficient interest to draw a large number of persons, but the expectation that the Princes would be on the ground in the course of the afternoon had the effect of bringing together one of the largest assemblages that have for many years been witnessed in Jamaica. There was a very numerous attendance at the commencement of the match, and by four o'clock, the gathering had grown to a vast multitude, including a large number of carriages, buggies &c. and thousands of spectators.

At a quarter to 5 o'clock the Governor's carriage with the young Princes, accompanied by His Excel-

lency the Lieutenant Governor, and Miss Newton, drove slowly into the grounds, and were greeted with the jubilant excitement, and enthusiastic cheers of loyal thousands. The young Princes, who were received in the tent by Mr. L. R. Fyfe, Captain of the Kingston Cricket Club, seemed thoroughly to appreciate the hearty welcome that they received, and after remaining on the ground for about an hour, they left the camp followed with the thundering cheers and earnest blessings of the multitude. The presence of the Royal Sailors who appeared to possess the delicate features and engaging manners of their illustrious mother, elicited the most sincere and hearty expressions of loyal devotion from the great concourse of people, and we are certain that a meeting of this kind tends to foster and maintain the fealty and love which all of England's race and name, entertain towards the Royal House.

THE TRIP TO BOG WALK.

Friday the 19th March, 1880, was regarded in Kingston and Spanish Town by large numbers of the inhabitants as a holiday. The Princes were to pass through Kingston *en route* to the Railway Terminus, to leave at noon on an excursion to the Bog Walk.

Long before the hour arrived, the approaches to the Terminus were thronged with eager spectators, all desirous of catching even a glimpse of the young Princes. There was scarcely standing room at the windows of the several houses, many of which were decorated with flags, and arches of cocoanut boughs. On

the arrival of the carriages containing the Princes, His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and Miss Newton—the exalted occupants were cheered most heartily by the assembled multitude.

The party arrived at the Terminus at a quarter to one, and were received by Mr. MacKinnon the manager of the Railway who was presented by the Lieutenant Governor to their Royal Highnesses. A ringing cheer went up, and the Princes stepped into the waiting room, which was tastefully decorated with flags and evergreens. The floor was carpeted; there was a rich carpet of beautiful design spread from the street door of the waiting room to the platform near the lines. This platform was covered with carpet and flags, and the goods platform, on the opposite side was occupied by a large number of ladies, while in the waiting room, through which the Royal party passed, there was special accommodation for those who were to take part in the excursion. The Princes at once took their seats in the carriage, which was to convey them. It was a new saloon carriage, built in the Railway workshop, and handsomely decorated for the occasion. In the centre stood a small round table, covered with an antimacassar on which was a fancy basket of ferns; two small occasional tables bore large porcelain vases, the one containing a bouquet, the other rare ferns. The floor was carpeted, and the entire fittings were of the most *chaste* and artistic character.

In this carriage were the Princes, the Lieutenant Governor, Miss Newton, the Right Honorable Lord

Charles Scott, (Captain of the *Bacchante*) the Revd. John Dalton, M. A. the Princes tutor.

In a first class carriage were the Hon. W. J. Ward, A. D. C. Commodore; Commander A. W. Warry of H. M. S. "Urgent"; Dr. Lloyd, the Hon. Harding, Lieut. Fisher, Lieut. Faulker, Midshipman Weyms of H. M. S. *Bacchante*, Captain Denniston of H. M. S. Tourmaline, Mr. MacKinnon manager of the Railway, Mr. Barber manager of the Street Car Company, and Messrs. Martin and Thompson, representatives of the Press.

The train left at 6 minutes past 12 o'clock. The crowd cheering. Spanish Town was reached in 25 minutes. The line from the Station in Spanish Town, was thronged for fully a furlong with a happy people, who sent forth lusty cheers, as the train approached.

On the platform of the Station, the reception party headed by the Hon. Isaac Levy Custos of the Parish awaited the train. The reception party consisted of a large number of ladies standing on the right; and on the left, the magistrates, members of the Municipal Board, and other gentlemen, among whom were Judge Kerr, Messrs George Levy, Joseph Reid, S. K. Magnus, R. Fonseca, W. G. MacFarlane, J. A. S. Vaz, A. C. Sinclair, Dr. Martyn, R. B. Llewelyn, W. T. Jamieson, D. P. Mendes, and Inspector Crosbie.

On the Princes stepping out of the carriage, His Honor the Custos was presented to them amid loud cheering. Their Royal Highnesses walked into the waiting room, which was transformed, for the nonce,

into a drawing room, the couches of the old House of Assembly having been placed there, whilst among the pictures that adorned the walls were a cabinet sized portrait of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and the Princess Alexandra, encircled with a wreath of flowers supported on the right by the Duke of Edinburgh, and on the left by another portrait of the Princess of Wales; the whole surmounted by a beautiful bust of Her Majesty the Queen. The other decorations were in keeping with the general good taste manifested in the entire arrangements. Six carriages were in waiting for the excursion party. The first was appropriated to His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor, the Lieutenant Governor, Miss Newton, and Lord Scott. The second was occupied by His Royal Highness Prince George of Wales, the Hon. Isaac Levy, Mrs. Levy, and Mr. Anthony Musgrave Jnr. The third was allotted to the Commodore, and the Officers of the *Bacchante*. The fourth took Officers of the *Bacchante*, and the *Tourmaline*. The fifth took Midshipmen; and the sixth followed empty. The carriages drove off in the direction of the Bog Walk at a quarter to 1 o'clock.

The Royal Princes we understand enjoyed most thoroughly their trip. On their return from the Bog Walk, they were the guests for a short time of the Hon. Isaac Levy Custos of Saint Catherine, at his residence Saint Jago Park, to whom on leaving by the train, they expressed themselves in most appreciative terms of the hearty and loyal reception they had met in Spanish Town.

A correspondent writing to the *Colonial Standard*, said, "The 19th of March, 1880, will long be remember-

ed as a most auspicious day in the chronicles of old La Vega. All accounts unite in recording the success of the reception given in Spanish Town to the Grandsons of our Most Gracious Queen, whilst the enthusiastic loyalty of the people, and the decorum with which so large an assemblage conducted themselves, were most pleasing; there was no manifestation of that rough and rude curiosity which, even in more advanced communities, is so apt to show itself. Thanks to the judgment and good taste of the gentlemen forming the committee of management, especially of Messrs Edridge and MacFarlane, the waiting room of the Spanish Town Terminus was exquisitely decorated, presenting a very pleasing and comfortable appearance. The walls were dressed with scarlet rep, festooned with light orange colored alpacca, with the brilliantly variegated leaves of the coladium, whilst handsome couches were placed around the room. There was a most beautiful display of tropical flowers and plants, lending to the whole scene, the appearance of a rare conservatory. Nor were the decorations of the platform less interesting, the entire walls were covered with arches formed of cocoanut boughs, interspersed with the lovely Bourganvillia, whilst the gorgeous golden hue of several American aloes (May Poles) lent a brilliant effect to the evident good taste which pervaded the whole arrangements. Flags were there also in large variety, waving as it were, in the refreshing breeze, a happy welcome to the Royal youths. At noon His Honor the Custos, and Mrs. Levy arrived at the station, and were received at the waiting room by the entire committee, consisting of Messrs Edridge, Fonseca, MacFarlane, Sinclair, and Lyon.

At 20 minutes past 12 o'clock the hoisting of the customary flag announced the nearing of the train, (the engine of which was also tastily decorated) and in another 5 minutes it arrived. The party was met on the platform by a very large number of the gentry with their wives, and the Magistracy of the parish.

Hearty cheers were given for the young Princes, when the distinguished party left for the Bog Walk, where elaborate arrangements for the most enjoyable and rare picnic on record in Jamaica had been made by Captain Hartwell Inspector General of Constabulary.

On arriving at their destination it was found that the locality selected, was a picturesque ravine; only a few chains from the Iron Bridge on the River road.

The scenery was beautiful, and a striking effect was produced by two lovely cocoanut trees, the branches of which formed a beautiful shade for the visitors. Here a rustic tent or pavilion had been erected, and covers laid therein for upwards of thirty guests. The collation was of a character which bespoke the directing hand of a second Soyer, and it seemed to have been heartily enjoyed by the company. After luncheon, the company amused themselves at lawn tennis, and other games. The people in large number gathered about the vicinity; but nevertheless behaved with extreme good order. On their return the excursionists visited St. Jago Park (the residence of the Custos) where they partook of refreshments, proceeding

afterwards to the Railway station where they were received by the committee, the Princes having been escorted to the train by the Custos, and Mrs. Levy, to whom the Royal Princes bade frequent and hearty adieus. The arrangements for preserving order in the afternoon were, if possible, better than those in the morning, and there was again a large gathering of ladies and the gentry of the parish, with their families.

The Princes departed amidst loud and enthusiastic cheers from the large assemblage of persons. The Princes expressed great gratification at their days entertainment, and remarked that they would always have a lively recollection of the very pleasant day they had passed on their visit to Spanish Town.

THE DEPARTURE.

Their Royal Highnesses Princes Albert Victor, and George left King's House on Sunday morning 21st March, and returned on board H. M. S. "Bacchante" which vessel left on the evening of the 22nd March, for Bermuda.



CHAPTER XII.

VISIT OF PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES.

On the 24th February, 1884, H. M. Str. Canada 12 guns, Captain Durrant, in 2 days from Port au Prince, arrived at Port Royal with Prince George of Wales, (the second son of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales) who was then serving on board as a midshipman.

At 1. 30, p. m. on Tuesday 26th February, 1884, Vice Admiral Commerell, accompanied by Captain Durrant of the "Canada", Prince George of Wales, and midshipman Lord Gifford (son of Vice Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam) of H. M. S. "Canada," came to Kingston and landed at the Market wharf. The distinguished party was received by Captain Coxhead, A. D. C. to the Governor, who appeared in full uniform. The Admiral and Captain Durrant also wore full uniform, whilst the two distinguished middies wore the uniform of their rank. Governor Norman's carriage which was in waiting, conveyed the party to King's House, where they remained His Excellency's guests, until in the evening, when they proceeded to Spanish Town to attend the Ball given there in their honor by the citizens of old La Vega.

A special train which was provided for the occasion by the Ball committee left Kingston at 9 p. m. with the invited guests, and returned next morning to Kingston at 4 o'clock.

The Prince returned with Sir Henry Norman, by the road, to Kingston in the Governor's carriage, and remained at King's House until the 28th February, when he drove to the Market wharf in company with the Admiral, and Inspector Hartwell of the Constabulary, and on boarding the steam launch went up to Harbour Head and thence to Port Royal, and rejoined the Fleet which was lying there.



CHAPTER XIII.

DEATH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD, DUKE OF ALBANY.

The telegraphic despatch published on the 31st March, 1884, announcing that Prince Leopold, who was staying at Cannes, died suddenly on Friday, in a fit, was received with profound regret by all Jamaicans. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, K. G. Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was the fourth son of Queen Victoria, and was born at Buckingham Palace April 7, 1853. He matriculated at the University of Oxford in 1872, and was created D. C. L. in 1876. Parliament voted him a grant of £15,000 a year on his attaining his majority, with an addition of £10,000 a year on his marriage. In May, 1881, His Royal Highness was created a peer of the realm, with the title of the Duke of Albany, and his marriage with the Princess Frederica Augusta, daughter of His Serene Highness the Prince of Waldeck, at Pymount, was celebrated at Windsor Castle, April 27, 1882. The Duke never enjoyed robust health, and although a favourite with the people of England, rarely took part in public ceremonies. The despatch said Her Majesty bore the shock well.

At a public meeting held in Kingston on the 17th April, 1884, a resolution was passed, "Respectfully assuring Her Majesty the Queen of its unfeigned sympathy with her on the lamented national loss which had been sustained in the death of her fourth son the estimable Duke of Albany."

A Gazette Extraordinary was published in which the Governor expressed his hope that "the mourning usual "on occasions like the present would be worn in this "Colony for a period of three weeks."

The District Grand Lodge of Jamaica, and other Masonic Lodges presented addresses of condolence to the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and the Duchess of Albany. The replies were sent through the Governor and His Excellency published the following notification in the newspapers on the 13th June, 1884.

The Governor directs it to be notified, for the information of the "Kingston Lodge" referred to, that His Excellency has received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which his Lordship requests that the members of the Kingston Lodge may be informed that their Resolution of condolence with Her Majesty the Queen, on the occasion of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, has been laid before Her Majesty, who has desired that her thanks may be conveyed to that body for the expression of their sympathy.

As the Resolution in question was not transmitted through the Governor, His Excellency is not aware to which of the Kingston Lodges the Reply should be sent, and has, therefore, adopted this mode of giving effect to his Lordship's request.



CHAPTER XIV.

HANDS ALL ROUND.

Another attempt on the Queen's life was made on 2nd March, 1882. The Queen was just as fearless on that day when she was really in great danger, and when the instances of the attacks upon the late President Garfield and on the late Emperor Alexander II. might justify some degree of alarm in the heart of a man, let alone a woman, bearing the highest rank, with all its personal risk.

On the Second of March in question, her Majesty and Princess Beatrice, who had been on a visit to London for a few days, returned to Windsor by way of Paddington, receiving the usual loyal and respectful salutations from the people. At the Windsor Station, the Queen and Princess walked across the platform through the waiting room to the Royal carriage waiting in the station-yard. The carriage, which was drawn by a couple of grey ponies, was closed, the weather being very cold. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice having taken their seats, the outrider started on his way to the Castle, and the crowd left the platform for the station-yard in order to see her Majesty drive past. While cheers were being raised by the bystanders, a man who was standing at the gateway

of the yard deliberately raised a pistol and fired it at her Majesty's carriage, which was fifteen yards distant. The shot did not take effect, and the carriage windows were instantly drawn up; the carriage was at once driven off in the direction of the Castle, but stopped in High-street, opposite the White Hart Hotel where the Queen summoned her faithful personal attendant, the late John Brown, who was seated behind, to enter the carriage and tell her what he had witnessed of the affair. The carriage then went on to the Castle; but as soon as the Queen entered there, she directed her Equerry, General Sir John M'Neill, V. C., to return and ascertain whether any person was hurt.

The man who had fired the pistol was instantly seized by Superintendent Hayes, chief officer of the Windsor police, assisted by Inspector Fraser of the Royal Household police force, a detachment of the A Division, Metropolitan Police. The pistol was wrested from its possessor by one of the bystanders, Mr. James Burnside, a photographer, an assistant to Mr. W. Carpenter, a photographic artist, of Windsor. Two youths of Eton College, named Wilson and Robinson, who had been standing, with other Eton scholars, close behind the murderous assailant, flew at him with great fury, and one beat him fiercely over the head with an umbrella, till Inspector Fraser bade him desist. Mr. John Frost, foreman of the locomotive department at Slough, aided in securing the assassin. He was a young man poorly dressed, who gave the name of Roderic Maclean, and his address at 84, Vic-

toria cottages, Windsor, where he said he had been a week. On being seized by the collar, he said "Don't hurt me;" and Inspector Fraser replied that they would not. The prisoner then said, "I have done it through starvation." They put him into a cab, and took him to the Windsor police-station, the people in the street showing much excitement. One of the Windsor magistrates, Mr. H. L. Simpson, having soon arrived, the prisoner was formally charged by Superintendent Hayes with shooting at her Majesty the Queen with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The Mayor of Windsor, Mr. Joseph Devereux; Mr. H. Darville, Town Clerk; General Sir H. Ponsonby, (Her Majesty's Private Secretary); Viscount Bridport, and Sir J. M'Neill were present in the charge-room while the prisoner was being searched. Later, he was found insane, and sent to a lunatic asylum. *Life of the Queen.*

The following English and Colonial National Song, was composed for the occasion by the Poet Laureate, afterwards Lord Tennyson, and was sung all over the British Empire on the 24th May, 1882.

HANDS ALL ROUND.

First pledge our Queen, this solemn night,
Then drink to England every guest,
That man's the best cosmopolite
Who loves his native country best!
May Freedom's oak for ever live,
With larger life from day to day:
That man's the true conservative
Who lops the mouldered branch away.
Hands all round! God the traitors hope confound!

To the great cause of Freedom drink my Friends;
And the great name of England round and round.

To all the loyal hearts who long
To keep our English Empire whole!
To all our noble sons, the strong
New England of the Southern Pole!
To England under Indian skies,
To those dark millions of her realm!
To Canada whom we love and prize
Whatever statesman hold the helm.
Hands all round; God the traitors hope confound!
To the great name of England drink my friends,
And all her glorious colonies round and round.

To all our statesmen so they be—
True leaders of the land's desire!
To both our houses may they see.
Beyond the borough and the shire!
We sailed wherever ship could sail.
We founded many a mighty state,
Pray God our Greatness may not fail,
Through craven fears of being Great.
Hands all round! God the traitors hope confound!
To the great cause of Freedom drink my friends
And the great name of England round and round.

On the 17th May, 1882, a meeting was convened by the Custos of Kingston at the Town Hall to consider the suggestions regarding the singing of "Hands all round" on the afternoon of the 24th of May, at the Parade Garden in Kingston. The meeting was attended by the Revds. East, Griffiths, and Palmer, and by the Revd. Fathers Ryan, and Meyer; also H. J. Bicknell, Geo. Stiebel, and Simon Lewis Esqrs.

The Custos having explained the object of the meeting, and read the letter of the Secretary of the

Colonial Institute, observed that the letter emanated from the Royal Colonial Institute, at the instance of the Poet Laureate. The idea to be gathered from the song, which he had no doubt, all had seen and read in print, seemed to be, to elicit on the same day from all the numerous Colonies of England a simultaneous and spontaneous burst of affectionate loyalty to our Queen and country, in contrast to the "traitor's hope" to "break the band which" keeps our English Empire whole. Jamaica had ever been conspicuous for its loyalty, and he entertained no doubt that those assembled would do their utmost to assist in giving expression to the feelings of loyalty suggested by the poet. He proposed that the song should be sung at the Garden on the Parade at half past 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th of May. Should the weather prevent that, the Town Hall would be used for the purpose. To ensure the music being correctly rendered, he had copies made and distributed, and secured the assistance of the Choirs of the Parish Church, St. Georges Church, Wesley Chapel, the Revd. Mr. Griffiths, and the Congregational Church in North Street. The boys and girls of Wolmers and Mico institutions had also been entrusted with the song. The chorus would be taken up by the multitude. All the choirs would assemble in the Garden, and would be under the direction of Mr. Tillman, Headmaster of Wolmer's School. The singers were to be admitted within a space lined off around a platform, and the members of the Municipal Board, Clergy, Magistrates, Heads of Department, and their families would be admitted within the space by ticket.

The Custos concluded by saying that a force of Constables would be in attendance to keep the peace, and special regulations would be issued to prevent confusion in putting down and taking up persons who might attend in carriages. The meeting was then brought to a close.

The 24th of May, having arrived, the singing of the song, as directed by His Honor the Custos, came off in the Parade Garden, in the presence of a vast and loyal assemblage. The crowd gathered in and around the enclosure, in which all the children of the various schools in the city were congregated, was estimated at about 10,000 persons. The children including the choirs of the various denominations, were put down at 1300.

On the platform were His Honor the Custos, Messrs Fegan, Robinson, Revd. Mr. Griffiths and several ladies and gentlemen.

Mr. Tillman who directed the singing raised his baton at 5 o'clock when the young singers in a lusty, cheerful, and happy manner, began singing "Hands all round."

After the singing was concluded Mr. Morrison M. A. thus addressed the vast gathering:—

"Friends and fellow citizens, On this afternoon—sanctified in the remembrance of every loyal subject of Her Gracious Majesty—as the anniversary of the

birth of one to whom at this moment three hundred millions of our fellow subjects are paying honor, permit me to ask you, after singing this National and Colonial patriotic song, to join with me in paying merited honor to one of Jamaica's sons, who is to us, in all generous and gentlemanly qualities, a worthy representative of Her Majesty whom we all are so pleased to love and honor. In responding to my call for three cheers to the first Magistrate of Kingston you do honor to one who is the Vicegerent of our Supreme Lady, and you give to the world unmistakable testimony of the love and fealty which we all entertain towards our beloved Queen.

"To us in Kingston with all our petty disputes and political differences, it is gratifying to feel that in the first Magistrate of our City we have one whom in all good and estimable qualities Royalty itself might well delight to honor."

Three loud cheers were then given for the Custos, after which the National Anthem was then beautifully sung.

The Custos then replied:—

"I have been quite taken by surprise at the very handsome compliment you have been pleased to pay me. I am sure it gives me the greatest satisfaction to see so many of my fellow citizens on this occasion, when we are desirous of paying a tribute of respect and affectionate loyalty to our noble and beloved

Queen. (cheers) I thank you very much for the kind manner in which you have responded to the kind words of my friend Mr. Morrison. I thank you most heartily."

Three loud cheers were then given for the Governor and Lady Musgrave, and the meeting dispersed.

The song "Hands all round" was also sung in all the parishes of the Island on the 24th May, 1882.



CHAPTER XV.

THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Victoria I., Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and Empress of India, born at Kensington Palace, London, May 24, 1819, the daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of King George III., and of Princess Victoria of Saxe-Saalfeld-Coburg, widow of Prince Enich of Leiningen. Ascended the throne at the death of her uncle, King William IV., June 20, 1837; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 28, 1838. Married February 10, 1840, to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who was born August 26, 1819, and died December 14, 1861.

CHILDREN OF THE QUEEN.

I. Princess Royal, *Victoria*, born November 21, 1840; married, January 25, 1858, to Freidrich Wilhelm, then Prince Imperial of Germany, (afterwards Emperor of Germany) born October 18, 1831; eldest son of Wilhelm I., late German Emperor and King of Prussia, of which marriage there are issue living

six children:—1. Prince Freidrich Wilhelm, reigning Emperor of Germany born January 27, 1859; married February 27, 1881, to Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg, born May 3, 1860; issue, Prince Freidrich Wilhelm, born May 6, 1882. 2. Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; married February 18, 1878, to Prince Bernhard, eldest son of Duke George II. of Saxe-Meiningen; offspring of the union is a daughter, Fredora, born May 12, 1879. 3. Prince Heinrich, born August 14, 1862. 4. Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866. 5. Princess Sophie born June 14, 1870. 6. Princess Margarethe, born April 22, 1872.

II. *Albert Edward*, Prince of Wales, born November 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, to Princess *Alexandra*, born December 1, 1844, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Albert Victor, Capt. 10th Hussars, born January 8, 1864. 2. George, Lieut. R. N. born June 3, 1865. 3. Louise, born February 20, 1867. 4. Victoria, born July 6, 1868. 5. Maud, born November 26, 1869.

III. Princess *Alice Maud Mary*, Grand-duchess of Hesse, born April 25, 1843, married July 1, 1862, to Ludwig IV., reigning Grand-duke of Grossherzogthum Hessen, born September 12, 1837, the son of Prince Karl, eldest brother of Grand-duke Ludwig III. and of Princess Elizabeth of Prussia. Offspring of the union still living:—1. Victoria, born April 5, 1863. 2. Elizabeth, born November 1, 1864. 3. Irene, born July 11, 1866. 4. Ludwig, born November 25, 1868.

5. Victoria, born June 6, 1872. The Grand-duchess died December 14, 1878.

IV. Prince *Alfred*, Duke of Edinburgh, born August 6, 1844; entered the Royal Navy, August 31, 1858; married January 21, 1874, to Grand-duchess Marie of Russia, only daughter of Emperor Alexander II. Offspring of the union are five children:—1. Alfred, born October 15, 1874. 2. Marie, born October 29, 1875. 3. Victoria, born November 25, 1876. 4. Alexandra, born September 1, 1878. 5. Beatrice, born April 26, 1884.

V. Princess *Helena*, born May 25, 1846; married July 5, 1866, to Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born January 22, 1831, Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Christian, born April 14, 1867. 2. Albert John, born February 26, 1869. 3. Victoria, born May 3, 1870. 4. Louise, born August 12, 1872.

VI. Princess *Louise*, born March 18, 1848; married March 21, 1871, to John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, K. T., G. C. M., born August 6, 1845, eldest son of the eighth Duke of Argyll.

VII. Prince *Arthur*, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850; married March 13, 1879, to Princess Louise of Prussia, born July 25, 1860. Offspring of the union are two children;—1. Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah, born January 15, 1882. 2. Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, born January 13, 1883.

VII. Prince *Leopold*, Duke of Albany, born April 7, 1853; married April 27, 1882, to Princess Helena of Waldeck, born February 17, 1861. Offspring of the union is Alice Mary Victoria Augusta Pauline, born February 25, 1883. Prince Leopold died March 28, 1884.

IX. Princess *Beatrice*, born April 14, 1857; married July 22, 1885, to Prince Henry of Battenburg. Has issue a son, born November 23, 1886.

COUSINS OF THE QUEEN.

I. Prince *Ernest August*, third Duke of Cumberland, born Sept. 21, 1845, the grandson of Duke Ernest August of Cumberland, fifth son of King George III.; married December 21, 1878, to Princess Thyra of Denmark, born September 29, 1853. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Marie Louisa, born October 11, 1879. 2. George, born October 28, 1880. 3. Alexander, born September 29, 1882; and a daughter born July 11, 1884.

II. Prince *George*, Duke of Cambridge, born March 26, 1819, the son of Duke Adolph of Cambridge, sixth son of King George III.; Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the British Army.

III. Princess *Augusta*, sister of the preceding, born July 19, 1822; married June 28, 1843; to Grand-duke Freidrich Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, born October 17, 1819, the son of Grand-duke George and of Princess Marie of Hesse-Cassel. Has issue Adolf. Freidrich, born July 22, 1848.

IV. Princess *Mary*, sister of the preceding, born November 27, 1833; married June 12, 1866, to Prince Franz von Teck, born August 27, 1837, son of Prince Alexander of Wurtemberg and of Claudine Rheday, Countess von Hohenstein. Offspring of the union are four children:—1. Victoria, born May 26, 1867. 2. Albert, born August 13, 1868. 3. Franz Josef, born January 9, 1870. 4. Alexander, born April 14, 1874

AUNT OF THE QUEEN.

Princess *Augusta*, born July 25, 1797, the daughter of Landgrave Freidrich of Hesse-Cassel; married May 7, 1818, to Duke Adolphus, of Cambridge, youngest son of King George III.; widow July 8, 1850, died 6th July, 1889.

END OF PART I.

PART II.

PART II.

Jubilee Rejoicings.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

In the Legislative Council, on the 14th October, 1886, the Honorable Wellesley Bourke, after a few appropriate introductory remarks, moved the following Resolution: "That this Council desirous of joining in the national rejoicings on the approaching Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty will be glad if His Excellency the Governor would consider the subject and propose some plan for a local celebration, or a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire, and that this Council will be prepared to vote the necessary sum." The motion was seconded by the Honorable William Malabre and after remarks by the Governor, Sir H. W. Norman, expressing gratification at the motion, and acknowledging the great loyalty to Her Majesty which was felt throughout the colony, it was carried by acclamation.

On the 31st of January, the Governor issued the following notice in which His Excellency intimated the conclusion at which he had arrived that the commemoration of the Jubilee should take a two-fold shape, namely, in such ceremonies and rejoicings as might be found suitable, and in the inauguration of some permanent Institution, the benefits of which would extend over the island and be of value to different classes of the people, and His Excellency, as regards the second object, invited support to a proposal for the establishment of an Institution for the training of Nurses in connection with a Lying-in-Hospital:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 31st January, 1887.

On the 14th of October last, the Legislative Council of Jamaica unanimously agreed to the following Resolution, namely:—

“That this Council desirous of joining in the national rejoicings on the approaching Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty will be glad if His Excellency the Governor would consider the subject and propose some plan for a local celebration, or a means of locally marking an event so pleasing to the whole British Empire, and that this Council will be prepared to vote the necessary sum.”

His Excellency the Governor being most anxious to give full effect to the loyal desire of the Legislative Council to mark the great event of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Reign in a suitable manner—a desire which he is satisfied is shared by the whole community—has given his best attention to the mode in which this desire can be best met and he has come to the conclusion that the commemoration

should take a two-fold shape, namely, in such ceremonies and rejoicings as may be found suitable and in the inauguration of some permanent institution, the benefits of which will extend over the island and be of value to different classes of the people.

Regarding the particular form of rejoicings, and the day or days to be observed as public holidays on this happy occasion, a notification will be issued later on, in ample time to allow of full preparations, but His Excellency thinks it right not to delay an announcement with respect to the Institution which, after much deliberation and after consultation with gentlemen well capable of advising upon such a subject, he desires to recommend to the support of the people, and if it is generally approved to solicit the aid of the Legislative Council.

His Excellency is informed that one of the most crying evils of the community is the absence of trained nurses to attend women in child-birth. The absence of a proper number of such nurses is stated to be the cause of much mortality amongst infants, and of suffering amongst both mothers and children. In former days efforts were made to meet this want and for some time a very excellent Institution existed in Kingston for the training of nurses of this description, but this Institution which depended for support upon voluntary contributions eventually had to be given up owing to want of support, and the nurses surviving, who were trained in this Institution, are now few in number and becoming too old for active work.

The need of an Institution of this kind was brought forcibly to the notice of the Governor shortly after his arrival, and some steps were taken to prepare estimates, select a site and prepare a scheme of organization, but

other imperative demands upon the public funds prevented His Excellency from putting this project, which he had much at heart, before the Legislative Council.

He believes that no Institution will confer greater benefits upon the people than one of this description, and he proposes that the community generally shall be asked to subscribe towards the construction of a suitable building, which would be always hereafter associated by means of some appropriate name with the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The size and usefulness of the Institution must depend upon the amount of support accorded to it, but if sufficient subscriptions are not forthcoming His Excellency would appeal with confidence to the Legislative Council to provide for its future support by regular annual grants, and he has already received assurance of the willing aid that will be given by Medical Gentlemen in Kingston.

A necessary feature in an Institution such as is contemplated is a Lying-in-Hospital which, apart from the benefit it may confer upon women of the poorer class, will afford the means of instruction to the women under training as nurses. The extent of the Lying-in-Hospital and the number of persons under training must depend upon the funds that may be available, but to make the Institution really valuable it ought to be large enough to provide for the training at one time of twenty-eight women, or two from each parish. A building worthy of the occasion and suitable for the purpose might, His Excellency is informed, be constructed for about £4,000 to £5,000. If less support is forthcoming the quota of nurses under training from each parish would have to be limited to one, a limitation which the Governor would greatly regret.

His Excellency does not here pretend to lay down any rules but only to indicate generally the project he desires to put forward. Details, if sufficient support is forthcoming, would be dealt with by a Representative Committee which the Governor would think it his duty to appoint; but he considers it an essential part of the scheme that all parishes from which substantial aid came should have the power of having one or more nurses always under training; who while at the Institution would be maintained and who would be bound to return to their parishes at the termination of their training, under an obligation to practise their calling for a moderate scale of remuneration, so as to bring their services within the reach of the humbler classes.

Circulars will be issued inviting the formation of Committees in each parish in view to the proposal being made generally known and support asked for. Subscriptions will be received by the various Parochial Treasuries and by the Colonial Bank, and when transfers are made from the Treasuries to the Bank, lists of subscribers will be sent to enable a general list to be compiled for permanent record in the Institution and for separate record in each parish, of the donors in that parish.

His Excellency is sure that it would be far more gratifying to Her Majesty, and in all respects more satisfactory, that a sufficient amount should be raised by numerous small subscriptions, than by a smaller number of large subscriptions, and he trusts that no one will be deterred from subscribing by reason of being unable to afford more than a very small amount. The success of the scheme will in the first instance depend upon the proposal being made widely known and its benefits explained to the people, and His Excellency earnestly invites the early co-operation of all

gentlemen holding the position of Custos, of the Chairman and Members of the City Council of Kingston and of Parochial Boards, of Justices of the Peace, Ministers of Religion, Medical Officers and all others who are brought much in contact with the people, to explain the nature of this proposal and to invite donations suitable to the means of the various classes.

A further communication will be made by Circular to the Custodes of Parishes, and other gentlemen holding prominent positions.

On the re-assembling of the Legislative Council on the 13th April, 1887, the Governor addressed the following Message to the Council relative to the question of the manner in which Her Majesty's Jubilee should be celebrated:—

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN:

I have to ask your very early attention to the necessity of deciding what funds shall be made available for the celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Reign, and I would suggest that the matter be at once referred for the consideration of a Select Committee.

I may mention that the Resolution passed by this Council on the 14th October last, relative to the local celebration of the Jubilee, was duly reported by me to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who acknowledged its receipt with an expression of much satisfaction at the loyal spirit displayed by the Council.

It seemed to me that the intentions of the Council would best be given effect to by the establishment of some permanent Institution for the benefit generally of the people of

this island, as well as by local rejoicings upon the day or days to be fixed by me for Jubilee celebration, and upon these points I took the advice of a small Consultative Committee, composed of the gentleman who was recently Acting Attorney General, of the Honorable Member for St. James and Trelawney, and my late Aide-de-Camp and Private Secretary, Captain Coxhead. The suggestions of that Committee will be laid before any Select Committee that this Council may appoint.

My being called away to England compelled me to issue rather earlier than I had intended a notification in which I recommended a certain Institution to be established and invited subscriptions to enable it to be constructed, hoping that if funds were forthcoming for the building, the Legislature would vote an annual grant for maintenance. The Council, it seems to me, must now decide whether they approve of the establishment of this Institution, or whether they prefer some other mode of permanently commemorating this memorable occasion, and, if so, what view they would take as to incurring a permanent expenditure, or an outlay on first construction in aid of private subscriptions.

I understand that when the project I recommended was announced various other proposals were started. If anything more generally useful can be inaugurated I shall be happy to aid it to the best of my ability, but I should decline to assist in an object avowedly to commemorate the completion of fifty years of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty which partook of the nature of a speculation, or which needed to be a commercial success to ensure its completion or maintenance. As yet not much has been subscribed or promised to the proposed Training Hospital, but I should be sanguine that if this Council adopts the scheme it will meet with general support. I take this opportunity

of acknowledging with gratitude the munificent contributions for this object of £200 from Mr. Washington Eves and of £100 from Mr. George Stiebel.

With respect to local rejoicings I am of opinion that the Government should not attempt to dictate to Local Authorities the exact form of such rejoicings; but I should be very glad if the Council would allow grants to be sent to each parish to be added to funds locally raised in order to provide some entertainment for the poor and for the school children.

Kingston, as the capital of the island and the centre of the Military and Naval Establishments, is in a different position from other places, and the celebration of the day must be to a great extent arranged for by the Government in communication with the City Council and other Authorities. I have already, under the authority vested in me by the Council and as time pressed, ordered Fire-works for a display upon the Race Course. For the general conduct of arrangements at Kingston I propose to nominate a Representative Committee; and if our sanitary condition then admits I would propose to run very cheap trains from the country to enable non-residents of Kingston to see the Fire-works and any other display that may be found practicable.

To sum up I would say that as far as I can estimate, some £700 would cover all that I should propose for local celebrations, and for ceremonies at Kingston. In the existing condition of our finances it is with great reluctance that I ask for a grant of public money, but I do so not only in pursuance of the expressed wish of the Council, but also because I am persuaded that the people of this colony have a hearty desire to show their loyal feelings towards our

Gracious Sovereign upon this memorable and happy occasion.

There remains one object in connection with the Jubilee for which funds have been asked by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, namely, the Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, the Colonies and India. I have already invited subscriptions for this Institute from private individuals, and I should be glad to know the views of the Council as to any grant being made from general revenues under existing circumstances towards this great and beneficial object.

The Select Committee to whom the above Message was referred, made on the 28th April, the following Report, which was adopted by the Council:—

The Committee is unanimously of opinion that the commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee should take a two-fold form, namely, the establishment of a permanent Institution to benefit all classes, and local rejoicings on a day or days to be proclaimed a general holiday or holidays.

The Committee recommends that Tuesday the 28th June, (Coronation Day) and Wednesday 29th June might be conveniently fixed for the celebration of the Jubilee in Jamaica. The Committee suggests these days, the previous week being mail week.

As a permanent commemoration of the event the Committee recommends the adoption of His Excellency the Governor's suggestion, namely, the establishment of an Institution for the training of Nurses to attend women in childbirth. This scheme has already been approved and

adopted by most of the parishes, while no other proposal has taken definite shape or is in the opinion of the Committee more worthy of support. It therefore recommends that, if sufficient funds are raised by voluntary contribution to found such an Institution, its future maintenance should be defrayed from general revenue and its management vested in the Government.

The Committee suggests that all indoor paupers of every class in the Island should be served with a good dinner on 28th June, and that some addition—in the discretion of the Parochial Boards—should be made to the weekly allowances of all outdoor paupers in money, clothing or otherwise, to mark the occasion, such outlay to be drawn from the poor funds.

On the ground of expense, and having in view the state of the poor funds in many parishes, the Committee feels unable to recommend any further distribution from that source, neither does it consider it is practicable to organise the rejoicings in every parish. It therefore recommends that the principal Celebration of the Jubilee be held in Kingston, leaving the other parishes to arrange demonstrations on their own account. Kingston, as the Metropolis of the Island and the Seat of Government, should, in the opinion of the Committee, be the scene of the principal rejoicings; but this Council leaves the distribution among the parishes of the sum of £700 provided by His Excellency's Message to the discretion of His Excellency.

The rejoicings to be held in Kingston should, in the opinion of the Committee, be of such a character as will enable all classes of the people to take part in them. In this view the Committee presumes the "Representative

Committee" referred to in the Message of His Excellency the Governor, to be appointed by him, will arrange such a programme as will meet the approval and convenience of the Governor and as may be deemed expedient.

The Committee thinks the Railway should offer inducements to visitors to Kingston in the form of additional trains and cheap fares extending over the week.

The Committee recommends that the amount estimated by His Excellency the Governor to cover the Ceremonies in Kingston be paid from general revenue.

In regard to a grant from the revenues of the Colony towards the "Imperial Institute of the United Kingdom, of the Colonies and India," the Committee does not feel justified at present, and under existing circumstances, in recommending any contribution.

The Governor in a Government notice, dated 29th April, of which an extract is given below, called public attention to the decision of the Legislative Council embodied in the foregoing Resolution, to the effect that if sufficient funds should be raised by voluntary contribution to found the proposed Institution its future maintenance should be defrayed from general revenue.

In the Gazette Extraordinary of the 31st January, 1888, the Governor invited support to a proposal for the establishment of an Institution for the training of Nurses in connection with a Lying-in-Hospital as a permanent and useful Memorial of the Jubilee of

Her Majesty's Reign. His Excellency believed that if the proposal could be carried out the several parishes of this island would at no distant interval of time be well provided with trained Nurses, and a considerable amount of mortality and suffering to infants and mothers be thereby avoided.

The Governor then stated that if sufficient subscriptions were forthcoming to enable a suitable building to be constructed he would appeal with confidence to the Legislative Council to provide for the future support of the Institution by regular annual grants, and it afforded much satisfaction to His Excellency to be able to publish, for general information, the following extract of the report of a Select Committee of the Legislative Council which had been adopted by the Council:—

EXTRACT OF THE REPORT.

“As a permanent commemoration of the event the Committee recommends the adoption of His Excellency the Governor's suggestion, namely, the establishment of an Institution for the training of Nurses to attend women in child-birth. This scheme has already been approved and adopted by most of the parishes, while no other proposal has taken definite shape or is in the opinion of the Committee more worthy of support. It therefore recommends that, if sufficient funds are raised by voluntary contribution to found such an Institution, its future maintenance should be defrayed from general revenue and its management vested in the Government.

It now rests with the community of Jamaica to show by their subscriptions whether they desire to have this proposed

permanent and useful Memorial of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Reign. His Excellency trusts that his appeal for subscriptions will be responded to and that efforts will be made to raise a sufficient sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. He desires to repeat his hope that no one will be deterred from subscribing because of an inability to afford to give more than a very small amount. A donation of one shilling from every sixth person in Jamaica would produce the sum wanted.

His Excellency would suggest that supporters of the scheme should help it by collecting from persons in their neighbourhoods who may be willing to subscribe but are averse to sending small donations to the Bank or to Treasuries.

The Governor, after consideration of the Report of the Select Committee of the Council above quoted, issued a Proclamation on the 30th of April, under the Act 8 Victoria, chapter 30, appointing the 28th and 29th of June, 1887, to be set apart and observed as public holidays throughout the Island of Jamaica and its dependencies for the suitable celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Reign; and from the moment of the issue of this Proclamation the whole island may be said to have become kindled with the determination to do full justice to this auspicious event.

The Governor's appeal for support towards the permanent form of commemorating the Queen's Jubilee, namely, by the establishment of an Institution for the training of Nurses to attend women in child-birth, was responded to in such a manner that subscriptions

to the amount of £1700, had been received, and the Legislature voted £2300, in 1889, which made up the required sum of £4000.



CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

In fulfilment of the intentions announced in His Excellency's Message to the Legislative Council dated the 12th April 1887, the Governor on the 11th May, appointed a Representative Committee for the general conduct of the arrangements for the celebration of the Jubilee in Kingston, composed of the following gentlemen:—

CHAIRMAN

The Hon. Valentine G. Bell, M. I. C. E.

MEMBERS

His Honor the Mayor of Kingston.	Major Glancy, R. E. T. Harry, Esq.
The Hon. H. J. Kemble, Custos of Kingston.	Major Howarth, 2nd West India Regiment.
The Hon. W. Malabre, M. L. C.	Rev. H. H. Kilburn.
The Hon. W. Bourke, M. L. C.	Major Knollys, C. M. G.
The Hon. T. L. Harvey, M. L. C.	Simon Lewis Esq.
J. J. Bowrey, Esq.	Commander Littledale, R. N.
S. C. Burke, Esq.	Capt. K. H. A. Mainwaring, R. N.
J. D'Aeth, Esq.	Oscar Marescaux, Esq.
C. E. DeMercado, Esq.	M. C. Morgan, Esq.
The Rev. D. J. East,	Capt. G. E. Parkes.
The Rev. J. B. Ellis, M. A.	Lieut. Pawsey, K. V. M.
D. Finzi, Esq.	Dr. J. C. Phillippo.

Capt. W. P. Forwood	Capt. Pinnock, K. V. M.
L. R. Fyfe, Esq.	Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Ward,
Aston W. Gardner, Esq.	Commanding K. V. M.
R. Gillard, Esq.	

SECRETARY.—L. R. Fyfe, Esq.

This Committee met on the 13th May, and appointed the following Sub-Committees to enquire and report to the Committee at a meeting fixed for the 20th May, on the means of carrying out different portions of the programme of the rejoicings which had already been proposed:—

1. For the decoration of the Town Hall on the occasion of the Governor's Levee and the arrangements for his Excellency's reception:—

SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Honor the Mayor (Dr. Jas. Scott)	Mr. T. Harry Major Knollys
Hon. W. Malabre	Major Howarth
Mr. S. C. Burke	Capt. Littledale
Capt. Forwood	Dr. Phillippo
	Capt. Pinnock.

2. For the illumination of the Grand Stand on the Race Course and for arrangements for the accommodation of the public on the occasion of the display of Fireworks:—

SUB-COMMITTEE.

Hon. W. Bourke	Mr. R. Gillard
Mr. J. D'Aeth	Mr. M. C. Morgan
Capt. Mainwaring	Col. C. J. Ward

3. For the arrangements connected with the Juvenile Demonstration, or Procession of School Children:—

SUB-COMMITTEE.

His Honor the Custos (Mr. H.	Rev. H. H. Kilburn
J. Kemble)	Rev. J. B. Ellis
Rev. D. J. East	Mr. J. J. Bowrey

4. For the arrangements connected with the illuminations of the city on 28th June:—

SUB-COMMITTEE.

Hon. T. L. Harvey	Capt, Parkes
Mr. Marescaux	Mr. D. Finzi
Mr. C. E. DeMercado	Mr. Simon Lewis
Mr. A. W. Gardner	Lieut. Pawsey, K. V. M.

5. For the display of Fire-works:—

SUB-COMMITTEE.

Major Glancy, R. E.



CHAPTER III.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Sub-Committees having presented their Reports to the Meeting of the General Committee on the 20th May, the latter Body was enabled to submit for the Governor's consideration on the following day a complete programme of rejoicings for the two holidays; and on the 28th May, the Governor by the following notice in an Extraordinary Gazette announced his approval of the public ceremonies to be observed in Kingston on those two days:—

Colonial Secretary's Office, 28th May, 1887.

His Excellency the Governor, after consultation with the Commodore Commanding Her Majesty's Naval Forces on the Station and the Colonel on the Staff Commanding Her Majesty's Troops in Jamaica, and after consideration of the Report of the Committee appointed for the general conduct of the arrangements for the celebration in Kingston of the Jubilee of the Reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, is pleased to approve the following Programme of Public Ceremonies to be observed in this city upon the 28th and 29th June, which days have been ordered to be observed as public holidays by notification in the Gazette Extraordinary of the 30th April, 1887.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, 28th JUNE.

6 a. m.—Royal Salute from Her Majesty's Ship "Tourmaline" anchored off Kingston, to be followed by the ringing of Joy Bells from the Churches for a quarter of an hour.

6 to 9 a. m.—Gathering of the people in honor of the occasion at the Victoria Market, with a Band in attendance for their amusement.

4 p. m.—Special Service of Thanksgiving in the Kingston Parish Church at which the Governor will attend, and at which the presence is invited of such of the leading Citizens of Kingston and Officers of the Government as can conveniently attend and desire to do so. [It is understood that in the forenoon of this day there will be Thanksgiving Services at the Churches and other Places of Worship in Kingston, and that there will be Service at 4. 30 p. m. at the Roman Catholic Church with solemn High Mass on the following morning.]

5. 30 p. m.—Procession of School Children to the Race Course and singing of the National Anthem, &c.

8 p. m.—Display of the Electric Light by Her Majesty's Ship "Tourmaline" and such illuminations as may be found practicable in the city.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, 29th JUNE.

11 a. m.—Opening of the Sollas Market in Kingston by the Governor.

11. 30 a. m.—Levee of the Governor at the Town Hall and presentation of Addresses.

5 p. m.—Review by the Governor at Up-Park Camp of a Detachment of Seamen and Marines from Her Majesty's ships "Tourmaline" and "Urgent," of Her Majesty's Troops stationed in Jamaica, and of the Artillery, Mounted Rifles and Infantry of the Kingston Volunteer Militia.

8. 30 p. m.—Illumination of the Race Stand, and Grand display of Fireworks upon the Race Course.

By Command,

E. N. WALKER, Colonial Secretary.



CHAPTER IV.

GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE.

On Monday night 27th June, a concourse of persons paraded the streets. Several places were illuminated and several bands formed processions and marched through the streets, followed by immense crowds of people. This continued until a very late hour. Early next morning the people commenced to assemble at the Victoria Market and at about six o'clock there must have been about eight or ten thousand persons present. H. M. S. *Tourmaline*, *Forward* and *Mallard* which came up the harbour, between three and four o'clock on Monday afternoon, and other shipping in harbour were dressed with flags, and at six o'clock precisely the *Tourmaline* fired a Royal Salute of twenty-one guns, followed by the ringing of joy bells all over the city, while Watson's Band which arrived at the Market at about five o'clock commenced to play the following well selected programme:—

- 1 March—Federal
- 2 Polka—Jubilee
- 3 Waltz—Spanish
- 4 Quadrille

- 5 Polka Mazurka—Greek
- 6 Galop—Spirit of the Fleet
- 7 Waltz—Time
- 8 March—Pride of the Fleet
- 9 Galop—Forget me not
- 10 Spanish Dance
- 11 Polka—Small Favourite
- 12 Cuban Dance
- 13 Britannia the pride of the Ocean
- 14 God bless the Prince of Wales
- 15 Hincheliff's Song
- 16 Governor's Tune—Kalemba

His Honor the Custos arrived at the Victoria Market at 6. 15, and commenced his inspection of the Market, accompanied by the market officials. His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by his Private Secretary Captain Owen, arrived at 7. 20, when the Band struck up the National Anthem and the song "God bless the Prince of Wales." On His Excellency's alighting from his carriage he was met by His Honor the Mayor and L. P. Branday vice-chairman of the City Council. After saluting the gentlemen who were invited into his carriage, His Excellency proceeded to the market where, accompanied by His Honor the Custos, the Mayor, Captain Owen, A. D. C. Hon. Mr. Justice Northcote, D. M. Leon, Secretary to the Market Commissioners, Major Knollys, C. M. G., Inspector Genl. of Constabulary, and a half a dozen constables, he inspected the Market throughout and expressed his satisfaction with the Refrigerator or cooling room, which had just been erected, and with the appearance of the market generally. As soon as the work of

inspection had been completed His Excellency left after spending fully an hour, and visited the Sollas Market. He was received by Mr. D. M. Leon, and at once commenced to inspect the building, and appeared to have been very pleased with it. While there the procession of the order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria passed on their way to the Parish Church, when His Excellency enquired what order they represented, and on being told by Mr. Leon, was pleased. He then drove away for King's House. Among the gentlemen who were present at the Victoria Market we noticed in addition to the others mentioned above:—Hon. J. T. Wigham, the Clerks of Petty Sessions for Kingston and St. Catherine, Lieut. Col. Ward, of the Kingston Volunteer Militia, several Naval and Military Officers, John McLean, Esq., J. P., St. Andrew, Dr. Phillippo, Revds. Duff and Spratt, of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, Revd. W. Griffith member of the City Council and Superintendent of the United Methodist Churches, S. D. Lindo, assistant to the Attorney General for the Western Districts, W. T. Jamieson, Collector of Taxes, C. Binney, member of the City Council, Captain French of the Portland Volunteer Militia; E. A. H. Haggart, agent of the Clyde Line of Steamers, Inspector James, of the St. Andrew division of Constabulary, C. Thompson, Clerk of the City Council, Hon. Col. Secretary, P. E. Auvray, Esq., L. Verley, Esq., A. C. Sinclair, Esq., Superintendent of the Government Printing Establishment, Messrs Archibald Munroe, T. W. Rodgers, T. N. Aguilar, Richard White, J. M. Polson, D. I. Motta, George Lyons, jnr., Henry Ford, G. D. Ast-

wood, E. Wolfe, J. B. Machado, E. Bolivar Wolfe, W. B. Gray, E. C. Hinchcliffe, T. E. Robinson and E. Morand, Clerks of the Market, L. G. Gruchy, Captain of the Volunteer Militia Force, E. X. Leon, S. H. Watson, member City Council, A. H. Isaacs, Kingston and Liguanea Water Works, Inspector Black, Jamaica Constabulary, P. W. Abbott, S. Verley, jnr., Simon Lewis, C. Hannay, Thomas Harry, member City Council, J. B. Sorapure, J. H. Levy, Brown's Town &c.

There were eighteen cars, employed on all lines—twelve regular and six special. They were all thronged with passengers on leaving the several stations, and at about 8 a. m. all the tickets issued by the company were exhausted, consequent on the large number of passengers. The whole proceedings were brought to a close at 9. 30 a. m. by the Band playing the national anthem. A squad of constables, in command of Inspectors Wedderburn, Church, and Orrett, attended at an early hour in the morning to preserve order. The behaviour of the people was excellent, and no accident occurred.



CHAPTER V.

SPECIAL THANKSGIVING SERVICES.

AT THE PARISH CHURCH.

Soon after two o'clock vehicles and pedestrians began to troup toward the Parish Church and by the time the doors were opened at half past two, there was quite a large concourse of people waiting for admission. A little after three this large and handsome structure was nearly full, and by twos and threes, people still came dropping in.

The arrangements were most admirable. A number of clergymen among whom the Revd. J. B. Ellis was specially distinguishable for his indefatigable exertions for the convenience of visitors, conducted each one to a seat or directed him where to obtain one. So well had the committee estimated the capacity of the building that no one was in any way inconvenienced and tho' many preferred to stand at the end and in the corners of the Edifice there was ample seating accommodation for all.

A short time before four o'clock a long procession of Clergymen of the Church of England marched up the centre aisle two and two, preceded by the junior

members of the Cloth in the following order of precedence:—Revds. Swaby, McPherson, H. S. Isaacs, E. J. Wortley, Linton, J. B. Ellis, M. A. Rev. Smythe, Dewdney, R. G. Ambrose, R. Harding, J. D. Hunt, W. Simms, M. A., F. L. King, H. Scotland, H. H. Kilburn, E. B. Key, Findlay,—H. H. Isaacs, H. M. F. McDermott—Commissaries—G. W. Downer, Very Revd. Douet, Archdeacon. The procession was closed by the Ven. Archdeacon Douet the preacher for the day. The Episcopalian Clergy filed within the Altar rails.

The Clergy of the new Episcopalian Churches thirty in number advanced to seats reserved for them in the centre aisle opposite the Altar and proceeded up the aisle with arms linked.

Numerous Representatives of the Army followed Col. Clive Justice to their places, their brilliant scarlet uniforms brightening the building with a gleam of rich color as they passed along.

The Officers of Her Majesty's vessels of war stationed here, also mustered strongly, led by the Commodore, their gold epaulets and facings on the dark navy blue, attracting all eyes. Colonel Ward, Major Macglashan and the Officers of the Volunteer Militia Force resplendent in scarlet and gold or blue and silver, were placed near to their comrades of the regular services.

His Honor the Mayor accompanied by a number of the City Councillors also took a place set apart

near the transept, for the City Council. Most of the clergy wore their academic gowns and the hoods of their degrees and colleges. The Chief Justice and the Attorney General appeared in wigs, gowns and bands.

While waiting the arrival of His Excellency and suite the immense congregation which must have numbered close upon 1400, had leisure to examine the decoration of the sacred edifice, and to admire the exquisite taste displayed in the arrangement of floral ornament, rich without profuseness, graceful and effective without pretension. Upon the Altar was a most exquisite cross of Red and White flowers which was of itself a perfect work of art. The standard gasaliers within the chancel were adorned with the graceful and delicate leaves of the *Pointzianna Regia*, and were bright with the scarlet blooms of that beautiful tree. In front of the lectern was a *Royal Crown* worked in flowers, all the jewels of the band, cross and archers being represented in flowers of brilliant hue. The hanging lamps were ornamented with drooping fringes of the "old man's beard." The seat reserved for His Excellency was marked at either end with a Royal Crown in scarlet and gold set upon wands.

The capitals of the pillars were most exquisitely decorated with growing plants set in moss-covered boxes and following the angles of the abacus. The plants were principally ferns, caladiums, coleuses and crotons, and the mingling of the tender green of the delicate fronds with the harmonious colors of the

ornamental-leaved plants produced an effect at once chaste and charming.

The Font in the west-end was most beautifully adorned with stephanotis, jessamine and moss, while the shaft was ornamented with blossoms of warmer hue.

Punctually at 4 p. m. His Excellency entered the building, accompanied by Miss Norman and the Aide-de-camp. At this moment the congregation rose and the choir sung the National Anthem to organ accompaniment with grand effect. The two following verses were added to the national anthem having been specially written for Her Majesty's Jubilee:—

2. Lift we both heart and voice,
With one accord rejoice,
On this glad day,
On our Queen's Jubilee
Bend we to God the knee,
Singing right heartily,
God save the Queen.

3. God hear our Nation's Prayer,
Safe in Thy loving care,
Guard Thou our Queen,
Ruler of earth and sea,
Through all eternity,
In one blest Jubilee,
Keep Thou our Queen.

The Service then at once proceeded, commencing with the Responses "Oh Lord open Thou our lips, &c."

Then followed the Te Deum which was most beautifully and effectively rendered by the Choir. At the sentence commencing "We believe that Thou shalt come"—a most impressive effect was produced. The Lord's Prayer and Responses "Oh Lord shew Thy mercy" were offered by the Rev. G. W. Downer, Rector, and then special prayers of Thanksgiving for the preservation of Her Majesty's life, the love of her people for the extension of Dominion and a continuance of Divine protection.

Prayer for the Prince of Wales and the members of the Royal family, followed.

Psalm xx "Exaudiat te Dominus" was then chanted by the choir. The Rev. McDermott read the lessons, 1st Peter ii 6 to 18 v. The choir then sung the following beautiful Anthem, which was rendered with great precision and exquisite effect, giving evidence of the greatest care in training and industry in practice:—

ANTHEM.

Blessed be the Lord thy God which delighteth in thee to set thee on His throne, to be King for the Lord thy God; because thy Lord loved Israel to establish them for ever, therefore made He thee King over them to judgment and justice.—II Chron. ix 8 v.

The following prayer, prepared by the Bishop of Jamaica, was then offered;—

PRAYER.

O Lord God Almighty, we this day offer to Thee our united and hearty thanksgivings for all the blessings which Thou hast bestowed upon Victoria our Gracious Queen, and upon Thy people

through Her instrumentality, during the fifty years of Her reign which we now commemorate. We thank Thee for the abundant personal and family blessings which Thou hast vouchsafed to Her; and for all the help and comfort Thou hast given Her in Her manifold anxieties and trials, in Her great bereavements. We thank Thee that during the reign of our Queen, the Nation has been brought safely through many threatening dangers: has developed into a world-wide Empire; and has marvellously increased in extent and population, in wealth and knowledge, and in all the arts of civilization and peace. We thank Thee too that (notwithstanding our national and individual transgressions) the increase and extension of the Empire, have been made a blessing to the manifold peoples brought under the sway of the sceptre of our Queen; and that our nation has been used by Thy providence to spread abroad in the earth the principle of Truth, Justice and Liberty, and above all the knowledge of Thee our Father, and of Thy Son Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Spirit the Comforter—one only Triune God. And we who are here assembled do further praise Thee that the people of this Island have enjoyed so large a share of all national mercies which we have this day remembered with thanksgiving before our God. And now we humbly pray Thee O Heavenly Father to continue Thy mercy to our Queen unto the close of a long life on earth, and then bestow upon Her the crown of everlasting life: and may Her children and Her children's children in a long succession sit upon the Throne of the British people and grant that the nation may increase in prosperity and strength, in peace and unity, in truth and justice, in religion and piety, down to the latest generations.

Hearken we beseech Thee, O our God, to these our thanksgivings and prayers, through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen.

The very Revd. Archdeacon Douet then preached a short but impressive sermon from the lesson for the day, taking for the text the words "Fear God and honor the King."

The preacher reminded the congregation that in all parts of the world the British people were cele-

brating the Jubilee year of the reign of their beloved Queen, and while they honored her humanly as the bodily expression of the highest authority, they also gave honor to the Almighty power by which Kings and Princes rule in this mortal world.

Her Majesty had identified herself with the best interests of her people. She had shared their joys and sorrows as they had sympathized and mourned with her in her great family afflictions and bereavements.

The preacher instanced the enthusiastic reception which her people had accorded Her Majesty upon her attending the Thanksgiving Service in Westminster Abbey as proof of the continual allegiance borne by the British people to their Queen, which, he said was founded on the piety with which Kings reign and Princes decree justice. The preacher alluded to the Queen's touching words uttered to the Archbishop of Canterbury when the death of William 4th was announced to her. "I beg your Grace to pray for me."

The intense public sympathy manifested during the nearly fatal illness of the Prince of Wales, was touched on as evidence of the deep seated personal loyalty of the British people, evoking as it did from Her Majesty those touching and affectionate words of thanks to her subjects for their loving concern for her dear son. The Archdeacon concluded with a strong appeal to the congregation for generous assistance to the Lying-in-Hospital as a most fitting permanent memorial of the Jubilee year.

On the conclusion of the Sermon the magnificent Hallelujah Chorus was rendered by the choir in a manner that must have been a most pleasurable surprise to those who had heard that grand outburst of song from the leading festival choirs of England. The perfect time of this most difficult and trying chorus must have been the result of long and patient practice, and the effect of the *forte* passages, when the small number of voices is taken into consideration, was wonderful, and must have caused great fatigue and strain upon the voices. No one could have thought on hearing the Hallelujah Chorus on Tuesday that so small a number of voices was engaged, and it is marvellous that they should have kept such time, and tune on a hot afternoon in June, in a tropical country and in a crowded building. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the Rector, ably assisted as he was by Mr. Forbes of the Colonial Bank and Mr. Wortley, organist, while to the painstaking and efficient management of the choir by Mr. Gornell, the bandmaster of the 1st West India Regiment, was due in no small measure the perfection of time and manner displayed by this admirably trained body of singers. Last though by no means least, the choir itself deserved the thanks of the entire community for the splendid manner in which they acquitted themselves in most difficult and trying music, and for the industry, patience and perseverance they displayed, and their great musical and vocal talent, which so astonished even the regular attendants at the Parish Church, so well known for its splendid choir.

AT THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

A Jubilee service was held at the Freemason Hall, Hanover St., the temporary Synagogue of the Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites in this city. The service was conducted by the Rev. Solomon Jacobs, Minister, and a choir of well trained voices assisted in the service. The Harmonium was ably presided over by Miss Naomi DaCosta. A special prayer for the Jubilee composed by the Chief Rabbi for the use of the Israelites throughout the world was read in English, and several Psalms were sung by the choir. A special prayer was then read for Her Most Gracious Majesty. A most appropriate address was delivered by the minister who took his text from the 7th verse of the 29th chapter of Jeremiah. "And seek for the property of the city whereto I have caused you to be carried away and pray for its welfare for in its well-being shall there be unto you peace." The Service then concluded with the chanting of the National Anthem in Hebrew.

The congregation was very large, consisting of several hundred ladies and gentlemen, among the latter we noticed—Osmond Delgado, President; Altamont DeCordova, Vice-President; Charles DeMercado, Treasurer; Messrs H. Barrow, Herman Stern, Jos. Ashenheim, Fred. L. Myers, L. Samuels, Ernest Samuels, Ed. Jacobs, Uriah Delapenah, J. H. Levy, J. Mudahy, S. S. Lawton, A. Morales, C. E. Simon, P. A. Moodie, D. S. Gideon, A. Delisser, O. Delgado, jnr., E. deCordova, C. deCordova. Jacob Brandon, D. Motta, Geo. Lyons, H. M. Sollas, Sol. Morais, A. H. Josephs, Isaac Brandon, A. Corinaldi, G. H. Lyons.

AT THE EPISCOPALIAN CHURCHES.

From 11 a. m. there were special services held in all the Episcopalian Churches in the city. The Bishop had arranged a special form, of which the following is a synopsis:—

Hymn 1—"Oh God the King of Kings"; Sentence—I. Timothy II. 1, 2, 3; Shortened Exhortation; Confession; Absolution; Lord's Prayer and Versicles; 1st Lesson—I. Chron., xxix, v. 10, to end of v. 20; Te Deum Laudamus; II. Lesson.—Romans xiii.; Jubilate; Apostle's Creed; Special Suffrages; First Special Collect—"Almighty God who rulest over all;" Prayers for Peace and Grace; Anthem or Hymn II.—God save the Queen. &c.; In place of Litany use 2nd Special Collect "O Lord our God, who upholdest," &c.; 3rd Special Collect—"Most Gracious God, &c., [In this Collect after the word 'disquiet' insert the words "the residue of"]"; Prayers for the Clergy and People; Prayers for the Governor; Prayers for all conditions of men; General Thanksgiving; Prayer of St. Chrysostom; The Grace; Hymn III.—"God of superior dominion," &c.; Ante-Communion Service; Special Thanksgiving Prayer—(prepared by the Bishop of Jamaica); The Epistle—1st Peter II. 11; The Gospel—St. Matthew xxii. 16; Nicene Creed; Hymn IV.—God of the White Eternal Throne, &c.; Sermon; Offertory Sentences; conclude service in the usual way adding the following prayers:—Prayer for Unity—"Grant O Lord, we beseech," &c.: Almighty God the fountain of all wisdom," &c.: Benediction.

AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

At 4 o'clock in the evening a State Service was held at Holy Trinity Church, Duke Street. The Church was crowded, and among the members of the congregation we noticed Colonel Talbott, Captain Kelly and several other officers. The service was conducted by the Very Revd. Father Porter, Vicar Apostolic, assisted by the Revds. Father Dupont, Hathaway, and Bampton.

AT THE BAPTIST CHAPEL.

The Baptist congregations met at East Queen Street Baptist Chapel, and a special service was held.

AT THE NORTH STREET CHAPEL.

The Revd. Dr. Robb with his congregation united with the congregation of North Street Chapel held a special service.

AT THE EAST STREET SYNAGOGUE.

There was also a most impressive service held at the New Synagogue in East Street, at 11 a. m., at which there was a very large attendance of our Jewish fellow-citizens. *Gleaner.*

AT COKE CHAPEL.

At 11 o'clock an immense yet orderly congregation representing the different Wesleyan Churches of the City, and the Methodist Free Church, assembled at Coke Chapel. At the hour of service the Superintendent minister at Coke (Revd. Thos. M. Geddes) with the preacher for the day

(Rev. W. Clarke Murray), Revd. A. Taylor, of Wesley Chapel, the Revd. W. Griffith, of the United Methodist Free Church and the Revds. J. Barker, A. E. Smith, H. W. Bleby, D. Reynolds, J. Roberts, (Methodist Free Church) A. M. Geddes, J. Duff, S. Spratt, and J. Smith, entered the chapel in procession, while the special Jubilee Anthem was sung by the choir. The devotional portion of the service was then conducted by the Revds. T. M. Geddes, A. Taylor and W. Griffith after which the Revd. Mr. Murray preached from St. Matthew xxii. 21 v. "Render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's and unto God the things that are God's." Mr. Murray began by showing that order or rule, is heaven's primal law, and that that rule must be centred in some authority. The Religion of the New Testament does not prescribe any form of rule, or lay down any lines as to the type of government, which may be autocratic, (exercised by one person) oligarchic (administered by the few choice spirits of a country), or Monarchial, but the Bible insists upon rule or authority of some kind; and whatever are the offsprings of a nations will, or of the spirit of the times that form may chance to be, a providence overrules it, and the powers that be are ordained of God. He then proceeded to show that never had the ruling power been more wisely or gracefully exercised, than by the Queen whose Jubilee we celebrate in no spirit of mere formality or idle holiday making: and that it behoved all her subjects to render obedience and loyalty to the throne. But we must render unto God the things that are God's, recognize Him as our Sovereign Lord and Master, render Him repentance

as a tribute to the law we had broken, render Him obedience and the loving service of a life time and particularly in connection with the present theme, render Him thanks for the blessings of Her Majesty's reign, for extended dominion, for the millions brought under her sway, for the beneficence of her government, the mildness and uplifting tendency of her rule, for the increase of light and knowledge, the advance of science, the march of political progress and liberty, the augmentation of material wealth, the peaceful triumphs of civilization, and above all for the increase of all forms of moral and religious agency. He alluded particularly to the statesmen of Her Majesty's reign, and paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Gladstone, whose public life had extended over the whole period covered by her Majesty's reign, and finally called on the congregation, in acknowledgment of the hand of God in the bestowment of such great national blessings as those which centred in the present illustrious occupant of the throne, to join in singing "God save the Queen." *Express*

AT THE SCOTCH KIRK.

This Ancient place of Worship was very tastefully decorated for the occasion and suitable mottoes were hung around the building. The Rev. R. C. Guy occupied the pulpit. He had no text but read from 3rd Chap. of I Kings and the 13th Chap. of Romans. He said the Pulpit had been in a great measure filled by the Press which had supplied much of the History of the Queen and the incidents of her life. There were two features which he specially dwelt upon.

Her Majesty's purity of life—and Her Majesty's humanity, and her exercise of sacred devotion, her people realized the fulfilment of God's promise "Them that honor me, I will honor."

AT THE ST. ANDREW'S KIRK.

On Tuesday the Brethren of the United Order of Odd Fellows went in procession to St. Andrews Kirk, where a special thanksgiving service was held. The Little Kirk was filled. The front seats of the middle of the Church were occupied by members of the G. U. O. and I. O. M. U. of Odd Fellows in their full regalia. After the opening invocation the Scottish Metrical version of the Hundreth Psalm was sung to its well known old tune. The Rev. James Cochrane, the minister of the Kirk, then read Prov. viii and Romans xiii. The Rev. Henry Scott of Port Maria offered the thanksgiving prayer. Mr. Cochrane preached from Prov. viii 15. By me Kings reign and Princes decree justice: and the Rev. J. D. Robertson, of Ewings Caymanas offered the concluding prayer. The Choir which was in full force and splendid voice rendered the "Te Deum" and the Anthems, "I was glad" and "Make a joyful noise" most effectively. The whole service lasted only an hour. *Gall's News Letter*

CHAPTER VI.

PROCESSION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

A large number of persons assembled in Duke St. for the purpose of seeing the school children who were to form a procession and march up to the Race Course to be reviewed by the Governor. H. M. S. *Bann* arrived from Port Royal with the children and teachers of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, and the Wesleyan Church at about half past three o'clock. They numbered about 300 and were all landed at the Ordnance Wharf. After this large number of school children had been placed in position, they passed in the following order:—

North St. Congregational Church, West Branch School (in connection with St. George's Episcopal Church). Kingston Parish Church. St. Peter's Church (Port Royal), Wesleyan Church (Port Royal). St. George's Church, Convent School, United Methodist Free Church, St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, St. Martin's (Roman Catholic) East Queen St. Baptist Chapel, Ebenezer Wesleyan Chapel, St. Michael's Episcopal Church, Church of Scotland, St. Mary's Industrial School, Hanover St. Baptist Chapel, Kingston Ragged

School, and Wesley Chapel. The mottoes were all very appropriate for the occasion. The children numbered 7,800. On arriving at the Race Course we found 15,000, to 20,000, persons had assembled. After the children had all been placed in the order arranged, which took a considerable time, His Excellency the Governor and party were announced at about 6 o'clock, and took their seats in the grand stand, when the National Anthem was sung by the children under the direction of Mr. John Tillman, headmaster of Wolmer's School, assisted by Mr. H. W. Cody. "God bless the Prince of Wales" was next sung, and on the conclusion of a third song, His Excellency left the stand accompanied by the Misses Norman, Capt. Owen, A. D. C., the Revd. D. J. East. Revd. W. Griffith, Revd. J. S. Roberts, Revd. H. H. Kilburn, and Major Knollys, C. M. G., His Excellency proceeded to inspect the children of the different schools, and on concluding his inspection three hearty cheers were given for His Excellency. and three for Lady Norman. His Excellency, in addressing the children, said—he was exceedingly pleased to see them, and he was sure every one present was also delighted to see them moving under such good influences, and pleased at their loyal singing. *Gleaner*

His Excellency, addressing Capt. Gruchy of the C. Company of the Kingston Volunteer Militia said they were all very much indebted to him for the manner in which the children had been so excellently drilled and arranged, His Excellency then left the ground.

Many a young memory will long remain in lively recollection of the preparation for the march up Duke

St. to the Race Course, the marshalling within the allotted space, the singing, the Governor's visit, the cheering, and the general excitement. The mottoes on the banners will no doubt be best remembered judging by what we read on similar experiences. Christain and Jew, men of the world and those who are best known as Churchmen, Roman Catholics and Protestants alike regarded this part of the proceedings as a great success. The greatest care was taken by the superintendents of the children that they should all be taken to the place of meeting and home again without accident or loss of any kind. "God save the Queen", a text of Scripture a well known loyal or religious sentiment, or something similiar was on each banner diplayed. The children were almost all well and becomingly dress. They behaved remarkably well. The singing was excellent, and the general effect all that was desired. At the close the Governor expressed the great pleasure he had in being present, and was sure he said that the proceedings would long live in the memory of very many and would be recalled in some cases many long years after. Privately thanked the members of the committee for the kind and efficient manner in which they had carried through a difficult, yet most interesting and useful work. *Express*



CHAPTER VII.

THE DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS.

From Saturday 25th June the streets had begun to don their gala dress. Along Harbour Street, as far as Duke Street, from the sea to the Parade, along King Street, Church Street and Duke Street, flags and banners of all colors and nationalities were hung "upon the outward wall" of stores and dwelling houses in gay profusion. On Monday the display of bunting was still more pronounced, and visitors from the country, who arrived by the early train noticed mysterious boxes just beneath the upper stories of buildings along Harbour Street, the purpose of which they eagerly enquired from bystanders and found they were intended to shine forth on Tuesday night in all the glory of colored glass and paper, as transparencies with Royal and Imperial emblems and loyal mottoes. All during the previous week men had been observed fixing iron pipes upon scantling and screwing burners into them to outline the storefront in jets of flame, while on Monday afternoon busy hands were hoisting flagstuffs, and wreathing piazza columns with garlands of leaves and flowers. During this time the fancy stores were doing a roaring business with the

numerous country customers who knowing that Wednesday and Thursday would be kept as holidays were anxious to make their purchases at the Metropolitan Warehouses before returning to the country.

Starting from the foot of King Street, we noticed that at the market wharf there was a device in gas with the word "Welcome."

The Victoria Market was gaily decorated and at the South entrance was a device in gas with the United floral emblems of England and Wales, the "Rose, Shamrock and Thistle." At the West entrance was a large V. R. and the Northern entrance was decorated with a Royal Crown, while a row of gas jets illuminated the eaves of the roof.

The wharf wall opposite, of Messrs. J. H. McDowell & Co. was outlined in jets of light, and the various stores, and the office of the Street Car Company were bedight with flags. The store of Messrs. E. Lyons & Son had two huge devices of V. R. on the Harbour Street and King Street front, fully 12 feet high. The store of Messrs. Pinnock, Bailey & Co. was most tastily adorned with flags upon projecting staves on both sides of the spacious iron balcony, the angle was ornamented with a large Imperial Crown. The illuminations of this old established place of business were most tasteful, consisting of hundreds of Chinese lanterns hung between the supports of the upper piazza, in waving lines, an excellent effect being produced by supporting the lanterns upon *Chinese umbrellas*, in the manner of a chandelier, forming altogether a *vandyke* pattern along the double front

of the store. Messrs. Aston W. Gardner & Co. had a transparency representing "Fame trumpeting forth the glories of Her Majesty and bearing a shield," with the legend "The world greets thee."

Messrs. David Henderson & Co. exhibited lines of hurricane lanterns along the west and south fronts of their place of business. Mr. A. H. Morales exhibited a design in colored lights, and Mr. E. D. Kinkead had erected a very handsome transparency, with V. R. and a Crown surmounting a legend—"A joyous Jubilee to our illustrious Queen," Messrs. W. McCartney & Co. had their windows outlined in colored lamps. Mr. Crosswell had two transparencies over the piazza; one had the legend "God save our noble Queen" and the other "Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India, born May 24th, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 1837; crowned June 28th, 1838." On reaching the parade we found a large seven pointed star in gas, erected in front of Metcalfe's statue. Jordon's statue was adorned with a V. R. and Bowerbank's effigy was illuminated with the Prince of Wales feathers. The *Jubilee*, late Solas Market recently restored after destruction by the hurricane, was most tastefully adorned with colored draperies, flags, banners and wreaths of flowers and evergreens. Over the east gateway was an arch of red cloth with floral ornaments, and a device in gas, the Prince of Wales' plume. The south gate had a similar arch and a device in gas V. R. The Theatre Royal was graced with poles on the summit of the *facade* and on either side of the entrance which was illuminated with arches in gas jets. We

now pass along to Head Quarter House in Duke St. over the Eastern gate of which was a handsome design in gas showing in lines of light the following words:—"Jamaicans hail their Sovereign's Jubilee, God save the Queen."

Mr. Sinclair at the Government Printing Establishment, had surpassed himself in his efforts to do honor to the occasion. The railings in front were panelled with sprays of *lignum vitæ* ornamented further with garlands of crotons and other bright colored leaves, in the centre of each panel was an inscription in cloth of various colors. Some of the inscription were "God save the Queen," "Glory to our Empire," "The land of the Free Press," &c., &c. The gable end of the building was outlined in gas jets and there was the blazing sun in the centre, a transparency of "God save the Queen," and lines of Chinese lanterns. The whole of the front of the building was ornamented with flowers and wreaths, and over each pillar of the railing floated a small bright colored flag; the whole arrangement spoke well for the energy and good taste of Mr. Sinclair and his assistants. On the opposite side of the street at the end of the short road leading to St. George's Church and schoolroom there was a handsome triumphal arch, with appropriate transparencies surmounting the structure.

Proceeding down Duke Street several buildings had hung out flags, and Mr. George Levy had decorated his entrance gate with lines of light in gas, and displayed a Red Ensign from a flagstaff.

The Kingston Benefit Building Society had decorated their premises with a handsome design consisting of

the double triangle, enclosing a circle, within which was the cypher V. R.

In Harbour St. the Court House, Treasury and Post Office were illuminated in gas lines of jet, outlining the *facados* of the building. Mr. George Lyons displayed the Cypher V. R. in colored lamps, and Mr. Jacob Brandon had lighted up the front of his piazza with colored lights.

Messrs. Turnbull, Mudon & Co., displayed Chinese lanterns, tracing the columns and cornice of the front of their store. Messrs. Nathan & Co. had fixed at the angle of their building a double colored transparency with the cypher V. R.

In Church Street flags and colored draperies were freely displayed and in front of the Gas and Water Works Office was a design in gas jets outlining the pillars and rails of the verandah.

Messrs. P. Desnoes & Son's store showed a heart-shaped shield in small lamps.

On either side, too, of Harbour Street, the block between Church St. and Temple Lane, were illuminated by gas jets, tracing out the columns and cornices of the piazzas, the gas tubes being erected upon a wooden frame-work.

Messrs. Ellis & Co. exhibited a large transparency with the words

1837.

1887.

Royal Crown
God save the Queen.

Jubilee.

Jubilee.

The Commercial Exchange was gaily decorated with bunting, colored cloth and green wreaths

covered the pillars, and Chinese lanterns swung from the cornice of the verandah.

The front of the stores of Messrs. Machado, and Andrew Scott were most tastefully draped with red coolie cloth in festoons, Chinese lanterns hung above the verandah, and this cornice of the piazza was decorated with small many-colored glass lamps, producing a very pretty effect.

The Model Grocery in King Street displayed its usual M. G. and was adorned further with flags, colored lights were hung under the piazza, the pillars were covered with scarlet cloth and ever-greens, and there were devices in gas of V. R. and an Anchor.

The Municipal Offices were profusely decorated with wreathed columns, floral festoons, and a red valanee with yellow braid.

At the foot of King Street, we particularly noticed the brilliant effect of the illumination of the office of Messrs Lascelles DeMercado & Co. The front of the building was ablaze with the light of numerous Chinese lanterns.

The Car Office was lit up with colored lamps and Chinese lanterns. The establishment of Messrs. Simon & LeRay, Messrs. Young & Co. and the Army and Navy Bar were all brilliantly illuminated.

It was from the foot of King St. that the majority of the spectators were able to see the beautiful spectators presented by H. M. S, *Tourmaline Forward* and *Mallard*. These vessels were anchored in line with the *Tourmaline* in the centre opposite the market wharf and a dense crowd assembled along the market front and by the courtesy of the Hon. J. H. McDowell, his wharf was thrown open to the public to their great comfort and convenience.

The men-of-war were brilliantly illuminated from the water-line to the masthead with colored lamps, and the effect of the various colored lights at all the ports, along the rails and on the spars, yards, and rigging, reflected upon the ripples of the Harbour, was most beautiful, and fairy-like. The *Tourmaline* was ablaze with the sun-like radiance of the Electric Light, and from time to time the brilliant beam was turned upon the market and the other buildings on the sea-front, lighting up thousands of up-turned faces with the brightness of day. The statue of Rodney steadily pointing to the faneied Eldorado of the Spanish Main, sprang suddenly on the sight, from comparative darkness, as the bright beam from the ship flashed upon it, irradiating it with a magical effulgence as though a fiery angel had suddenly alighted on the pedestal. As the ray of light was turned up, the sky and its luminous track was lost among the stars, the people gave vent to cries of admiration and astonishment, which strengthened into shouts of applause, as great bouquets of rockets rushed simultaneously into the air and scattered their fiery gems on high. When His Excellency left the

stage and was rowed by the sailors to the *Tourmaline* the electric ray was turned upon the boat, and as the oars threw up the water every oar blade became burnished silver and every drop of water falling therefrom was transformed into liquid fire. Until a late hour the magic beam illuminated streets, buildings and people with the brightness of day and played fantastically among the shipping bringing in sharp and glittering relief the spars and hulls on vessels that had hitherto remained hidden in gloom.

In the upper part of King Street above Harbour Street, we noticed some very pleasing effects produced by transparent all colored lights at the stores of Messrs. Milkie, Auvray, Macmillan, Bavastro, Leonte Quesada and others. High up above the trees two light circles of colored light hung upon the steeple of the Parish Church, looking at a distance like a new constellation, that possessed by curiosity had descended from its throne in space to see what the Kingston people were doing, in thus striving to emulate in brightness the very stars themselves.

In Harbour Street Messrs. Nathan, J. Brandon, Andrew Scott, Machado Henry Lindo, F. Alexander & Co., did honor to the occasion by handsome and tasteful decorations by transparencies, colored lamps and Chinese lanterns.

The Municipal buildings were most tastefully illuminated by colored lamps along the cornices. Many

citizens illuminated their gardens with lamps and lanterns, and there were few stores in the principal streets without some luminous display.

The Colonial Bank shrouded in a stately and magnificent cloak of darkness, made a most admirable and effective foil to the brilliant decorations of its neighbours. The lofty tower overlooked the city like a gigantic policeman asleep upon his beat with his bull's eye lantern extinguished, and his helmet rammed over his eyes by some passing bacchanalian.

The Sailors Home was illuminated by the device of an Anchor and Cable in Gas.

Mr. Adam's Buildings in Church Street were ornamented with colored lamps, and Mr. DeSouza showed handsome transparencies with the device V. J. R. and strings of Chinese lanterns. Mr. J. Bewley displayed a very handsome transparency with symbolic devices and loyal legends.

The Gardens and houses of the inhabitants all over the city in some way did honor to the occasion. We specially noticed the grounds attached to the residence of Dr. Ogilvie in Hanover Street, which presented a fairy-like appearance. A large number of Chinese lanterns hung over the gardens and up in the lofty trees.

The street cars commenced running at five o'clock in the morning, and continued every twenty minutes until eleven o'clock at night. The manager Mr. T. L.

Barber was indefatigable in his efforts to cater for the public traffic and was to be seen all day directing and providing for the comfort of all who availed themselves of this means of locomotion—over 20,000 persons were conveyed over the several lines on Tuesday.

All the Churches in the city were lighted up in the evening.

His Excellency visited H. M. S. *Tourmaline* and after remaining there for fully half an hour returned and drove along Harbour Street and proceeded to King's House.

The Cottage Grove Observatory was also brilliantly illuminated with several transparencies.

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CHAPTER VIII.

OPENING OF THE JUBILEE MARKET.

At nine o'clock on Wednesday morning the crowd began to gather in and around the new market. The edifice was handsomely decorated, the columns being wrapped with bright red cloth and evergreens interlaid with flowers and small flags of bright colors hung from the top of each column. In the centre of the market, at the north end, a platform had been erected, covered over with red coolie cloth; the steps leading to the platform had pots of beautiful foliage plants; a large Brussel's carpet was spread in the centre and a large easy chair (which by the way no one occupied) stood in the centre. The British ensign was gracefully draped at the back of the platform, and a portrait of Her Majesty hung on the wall under the flags. Among those present we noticed—Hon. Val. G. Bell, Hon. E. N. Walker, Hon. T. Capper, Hon. Wm. Malabre, Hon. W. Bourke, His Honor the Custos, His Worship the Mayor, Councillors Branday, Cassis, Lazarus, Burton, Lewis, Wales, the Consul of the United States, J. J. Bowry, &c. &c.

At half past 10 o'clock his Excellency the Governor with an escort of mounted volunteers, arrived, and

was ushered to the platform by Hon. E. N. Walker and His Honor the Custos, market commissioners.

Hon. E. N. Walker, then said: The Custos of Kingston, who is the managing commissioner of the market, will with your Excellency's permission, read a short address which he has prepared and which will explain the occasion of our meeting here.

The Custos then read as follows:—

On an occasion like the present, it seems appropriate that the Market Commissioners should present to your Excellency a short "minute" of the antecedent of the "Solas Market;" the various reasons which have led to the erection on the same site of the present building, and the cost at which it has been accomplished.

The "Solas Market" was named a century ago, after an aged gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, who then did business in the locality. He was a man of considerable wealth and was afterwards brutally murdered, the perpetrators of the foul deed never having been discovered.

The market was an open space, surrounded by an old wooden structure, devoid of every convenience for those by whom it was frequented. The great number, through rain and sunshine, sat huddled together on the ground in the centre space, with no protection from the elements. It has long been the intention of the Commissioners to improve or rebuild it, but they delayed the work from time to time, under the expectation (now abandoned) that the site might be required of Government for public buildings. Finally the damage done to it by the hurricane of 1886 forced on the Commissioners the necessity for its restoration.

The plan was designed by Mr. G. N. Cox, Engineer of the Kingston and Liguanea Water Works, and the work was carried out under the immediate supervision of the assistant Engineer of those works, Mr. Fred. Kemble, at a cost of £1,096 3s 2d. The

building was commenced on 20th January last, and has thus been completed in about five months, the contractors for the carpenter's work being Mr A. T. Sisk and for the mason work Mr. Fred. Shroeter. Both materials and work will be found to be of the best description. There are in this market 30 stalls, and space under cover for 1,000 persons. Ample light will be afforded by ten lamps lighted by gas on the Saturday nights, the only nights on which the market will be kept open after dark, Admission to those who desire to use the market will be procured by tickets, to be purchased at the office. The supervision will be under the Clerk and Assistant Clerks of the Markets, and the Commissioners hope that the improved market will be a factor in the civilizing influences it is desired to bear on the crowds who may frequent it,

The "Victoria Market" was so named by His Excellency Sir John Peter Grant, then Governor of the Island, and the Commissioners venture to ask that this market may now be opened by your Excellency, in this the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign, under the name of the "Jubilee Market," this day and to-morrow, free of charge, and for business on the 1st July next.

His Excellency then said.

MR. KEMBLE, MARKET COMMISSIONERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN :—

We are much obliged I am sure to Mr. Kemble for the short and interesting history of the Solas Market and the details he has given us as to its reconstruction and I think we can congratulate him upon the completion of the work. It is not necessary that I should enlarge upon the advantage to the community from well sheltered and well conducted markets which are fully appreciated in Jamaica and I may hope that there will be more constructed all over the Island and I am bound to say that with this market and the Victoria Market Kingston is porportionately as well provided as any town of her size in any part of the world. Hurricanes do a great deal of damage and cause a great deal of alarm, but when we look at this market and recollect that it may have remained in its former very forlorn condition, we see that hurricanes as well as other such

misfortunes, though very unpleasant leave behind excellent results. I think it is creditable to the Market Commissioners that they have proceeded so promptly to reconstruct the market from designs furnished by Mr. Cox. Yesterday I visited here to look first and see and examine the building, and I think to Mr. Kemble the constructing engineer, is due credit for the excellence of the work and speed with which it has been carried out, and as far as I could judge, economy in its construction. I trust that this market will in some degree help the prosperity of Kingston, and I hope that long before the jubilee year of this market Kingston will have so improved that it will require two more markets besides what we now possess.

I am desired by the Commissioners to give the name to this market, and have much pleasure in declaring that it shall henceforth be known as the Jubilee Market and I trust sincerely that the Jubilee Market will have a long career of success and be a great convenience to the community at large.

Mr. Walker then addressed His Excellency :—

On behalf of the Market Commissioners I beg to offer you their thanks for having included the opening and naming of the Market among the Jubilee celebrations. I trust that the premises which have been replaced to-day will be of much use to this community and I hope that when the Jubilee of this Market arrives the future generation will be in a position to give a satisfactory account of its usefulness and prosperity. Again Sir I have to thank you.



CHAPTER IX.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

The sailors from the British men-of-war in the port under the able guidance of Commodore H. Littledale, R. N., had done wonders with the Town Hall. The whole of the walls were hung with flags of all nations, gracefully draped and festooned between and over the windows. The bright colors of the drapery were relieved by glittering devices worked out with bayonets, cutlasses, ramrods and revolvers set in the form of stars. Around the upper end magnificent palms were arranged in a semi circle beautifully relieving with their gracefully bending verdant foliage the brilliant colors of the draped flags.

At this end was placed the Chair of State and over it a towering flagstaff upon which the Imperial Ensign, the Royal Standard of England, was hoisted when His Excellency the Governor, the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty entered the hall.

At the lower end of the hall, flags were draped between the last pair of pillars making a *partiere*, and the head of the double staircase was adorned with handsome ornamental-leaved plants. The

whole arrangement was carried out with great completeness and reflects the utmost credit upon the gallant officer and his brave jack-tars.

Immediately after the ceremonies of the opening of the Jubilee Market the stream of sight-seers turned to the Town Hall and every available window and verandah were crowded to their utmost capacity with ladies and gentlemen, anxious to see the Governor and those who were to be presented. By eleven o'clock upwards of a hundred gentlemen who had the right of private entry had assembled in the spacious Hall. Ministers of Religion in their gowns, Judges of the Supreme Court in the wigs and robes of office, Officials, Foreign Consuls, &c., were here congregated awaiting the arrival of His Excellency, who punctual as usual, took his stand at the head of the room, accompanied by his Private Secretary Capt. Owen and Mr. Lucie Smith, who acted as assistant. The presentations commenced, and each gentleman walked past, bowing in graceful manner to the representative of their Most Gracious Sovereign, then took up their positions in a ring till the entire number who desired to do honor to their Queen had been presented.

His Excellency wore his Windsor uniform—and the scene in that magnificently decorated room was a grand sight—several hundred gentlemen in full evening dress with officers of the army and navy in their uniforms, the several orders of Forresters, Good Samaritans and Odd Fellows with their Aprons and Sashes trimmed with gold lace, blended most harmoniously.

The following gentlemen were presented:—

Mr. Justice Anderson,	J. L. Bristoe, 2nd W. I. R.
Capt. Allwood,	H. Bogle,
Dr. I. W. Anderson,	J. S. Brown,
G. J. Archer,	C. A. Bonitto,
J. B. Armstrong,	Rev. D. Baruch,
F. O. Abrahams,	J. F. Brown,
Capt. J. B. Archdale,	Rev. F. Balfour,
P. W. Abbot,	L. P. Branday,
P. Anderson,	T. G. Briscoe,
C. Alexander,	J. C. Bryant,
W. C. G. Arrowsmith,	Rev. James Cochrane,
E. W. Astwood,	James S. Callender,
Rev. R. G. Ambrose,	T. J. Curphy,
V. G. Bell,	P. C. Cunha,
Lieut. J. E. Bercroft,	Major H. Chevers,
J. J. Bowery,	John Cassis,
Hon. W. Bourke,	Dugald Campbell,
A. R. Bogle,	A. Carpenter,
R. N. Berwick,	C. Chadwick,
Rev. H. A. Bampton,	P. C. Cork,
A. G. Brown,	Hon. R. Craig,
R. Batten,	C. M. Calder,
Rev. W. J. Burns,	George Cork,
Dr. R. G. S. Bell,	J. M. Casserly,
John Davidson,	John Casserly,
Mortimer Brandon,	J. M. Crosswell,
L. D. Beylard,	J. B. Chadwick,
U. C. Buck, 2nd W. I. R.	P. E. Chapman,
S. W. Blacker, R. A.	Major Daintey,
Alexander Berry,	Rev. G. W. Downer,
A. E. Burke,	Rev. J. Dupont,
R. E. Benson,	John Duff,
Hon. S. C. Burke,	Ven. Archdeacon Douet,
F. H. Barker,	G. M. Duff,
C. T. Burton,	L. DeCordova,
V. G. D. Black,	M. Dolphy,
H. J. Bicknell,	J. DeCordova,
Dr. Bronstroph,	C. E. DeMercado.

J. C. Duhany,	W. B. Gray,
G. J. DeCordova,	Mid. H. Greenfell,
Altamont DeCordova,	Rev. W. Gillies,
John D'Aeth,	Rev. J. H. Graham,
J. H. Dodd,	W. B. Hylton,
O. Delgado,	Joseph Henry,
C. Dunn,	R. S. Haughton,
G. A. Douglass,	E. C. Hinchliff,
Capt. E. A. Doulton,	A. N. Humphreys,
F. A. Denton,	C. H. V. Hall,
Alex. Dickson,	Geo. Head,
Elias Dazevado,	N. A. Hay,
W. Duff,	W. B. Hannan,
Rev. J. Duff,	J. J. Hart,
James Dayes,	Thos. Hendrick,
C. DeCordova,	Geo. Henderson,
Rev. D. J. East,	T. B. Hendricks,
E. East,	E. E. C. Hosack,
A. W. Fouche,	John Hall,
H. Ford,	J. Hickson,
Rev. A. Findlay,	Hon. T. L. Harvey,
J. C. Fegan,	John Harris,
W. H. Fyfe,	Geo. Hicks,
Inspector Field,	T. Harry,
Capt. George Ffrench,	C. E. Isaacs,
W. A. Feurtado,	Capt. F. S. Inglefield,
L. R. Fyfe,	Rev. H. H. Isaacs,
Hon. J. M. Farquharson,	Rev. H. S. Isaacs,
W. Fawcett,	W. D. Jamieson,
H. Fray,	Rev. S. Jacobs,
Richard Gillard,	P. H. James,
Joseph Green,	Sgn.-Major, Joynt,
Rev. W. Griffiths,	W. T. Jacobs,
D. S. Gideon,	Capt. Jopp,
C. H. C. Grossett,	Robt. Johnstone,
Er. Chas. Gayleard,	S. A. Johnson,
Charles Goldie,	J. S. Jones,
A. C. Green,	H. R. Jacobstene,
Henry Garsia,	A. H. Jones,
Capt. Garnet,	

Lewis Johnson,	H. J. Murray,
C. W. Kirkwood, 2nd W. I. R.	R. W. Miles,
J. S. Knox,	A. H. Miles,
Allen Kerr,	C. A. Malabre,
Capt. P. Kelly,	Rev. J. D. McPherson,
Hon. H. J. Kemble,	A. W. Moon,
A. A. Kildare,	Capt. McPherson,
A. Kennedy,	Inspector W. McLeod,
P. A. Kenna,	Hon. W. Malabre,
H. Knaggs,	Chas. Malabre,
Major L. F. Knollys,	Stephen W. Mais,
Major Lamarnie,	John McLean.
Simon Lewis,	Major Macglashan,
F. G. M. Lynch,	G. S. McCormack,
W. B. F. Lennard,	C. McNeil,
Rev. R. D. Lewis,	Geo. L. Mills,
Com. H. Littledale,	Lieut. Col. Morley,
A. Levy,	W. Matheson,
M. H. Lawrence,	Rev. W. C. McCalla,
J. M. Levy,	Rev. H. M. F. McDermot,
J. V. Leach,	W. McKinnon,
C. S. Lindo,	Sidney Moxsy,
J. J. G. Lewis,	C. O. Magnan,
Geo. Lindo,	W. L. Mudon,
A. M. Lewis,	J. W. Middleton,
Geo. Levy,	A. C. Mais,
N. Leake,	C. L. Mais,
M. H. Lewis,	Geo. E. Maunsell,
E. A. Ledward,	L. G. H. Murphy,
Rev. A. C. Lewis,	Rev. H. McPherson,
M. Lopez,	W. H. Miller,
S. M. Logan,	E. H. E. McLaverty,
E. B. Lynch,	S. P. Musson,
C. P. Lazarus,	D. I. Motta,
B. H. Lain,	F. L. Myers,
C. Liddell,	C. H. McPhail, 2nd W. I. R.
O. Marescaux,	J. E. McKenzie, 2nd W. I. R.
Capt. Mainwaring,	Robt. A. Matthews,
John A. Messias,	J. T. Minot,
E. M. McLaughlin,	P. A. Moodie,

W. J. Newman,
Mr. Justice Northcote,
J. H. Nicholls,
Surgeon Nicholson,
Samuel J. Nunes,
W. S. Newman,
A. M. Nathan,
Thos. Oughton,
W. H. Orrett,
Capt. C. E. Ogle,
T. H. Orrett,
W. H. O'Meara,
E. Owen,
T. L. Orsinell,
E. J. Orrett,
C. M. Ogilvie,
Dr. James Ogilvie,
C. T. Ochler,
T. B. Oughton,
W. J. Pearson,
John Parry,
W. A. Paine,
Hy. Priest,
L. H. Pierce,
A. B. Parvis,
A. H. Pinnock,
Major A. A. Parsons,
Dr. John Pringle,
Ven. Rev. Thos. Porter,
F. A. Pezet,
S. E. Peters,
Major Potter,
W. J. Pointer,
Adolphe Philipson,
Alex. Robertson,
H. G. Richards,
C. Renwick,
F. P. Rousseau,
Lieut. Rawnsley,
F. Ruglass,

Rev. J. Roberts,
J. S. Ramsay,
T. W. Rodgers,
Rev. J. S. Roberts,
Lieut. E. J. Saunderson,
S. L. Schloss,
Rev. H. Scott,
H. Stern,
J. Mont. Simpson,
H. W. Smith,
E. A. Swaby,
W. A. Sabonadiere,
F. Sullivan,
A. C. Sinclair,
Simon Soutar,
R. Stephen,
W. Smith,
A. Shackelford,
J. B. Sorapure,
E. G. Smith,
W. Kelly Smith,
Rev. William Simms,
E. A. Samuels,
Geo. H. Thompson,
Col. F. Talbot,
Lieut. Trydale,
Capt. Thwaites,
P. J. L. Tottenham,
H. L. Thomas,
Cyril Thompson,
John Tillman,
George S. Thomson,
Henry Vendryes,
A. L. Vendryes,
Lewis Verley,
Rev. Robert Wright,
E. Bolivar Wolfe,
J. T. M. Wilson,
J. T. Wigham,
S. S. Wortley,

Rev. E. J. Wortley,

J. A. Wales,

S. H. Watson,

Stephen Walter, 2nd W. I. R.

Lieut. Col. C. J. Ward,

Geo. H. Wales,

Dr. J. A. Wegg,

Rev. C. A. Wookey,

J. W. Whitbourne,

J. Young,



CHAPTER X.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED AT THE LEVEE.

The following addresses to Her Majesty the Queen were presented at the Levee by the several deputations with the request that His Excellency the Governor would forward them in due course.

ORDER OF DEPUTATIONS.

1. Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria, Jamaica, and for the U. S. of Colombia.
2. Independent Order of Good Samaritans &c. in Kingston.
3. The Presbyterian Churches in Jamaica.
4. Mayor and Council of Kingston.
5. Custos and Magistrates of Kingston.
6. Teachers Association of Jamaica.
7. The Sparkes First Lodge.
8. Amalgamated Israelites in Jamaica.
9. Ancient Order of Forresters.
10. Odd Fellows Lodge.
11. Church of England in Jamaica.
12. Spanish and Portuguese Congregation.
13. English and German Synagogue in Jamaica.
14. Magistrates and Parochial Board of Saint Andrew.

15. Parish of Saint Catherine.
16. Parish of Saint Mary.
17. Parish of Trelawney.
18. Good Templars.
19. Kingston Ragged School.
20. Roman Catholic Church, Jamaica

The following are some of the addresses which were presented. The others, as above mentioned, were not published in the newspapers.

THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF KINGSTON.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, EMPRESS
OF INDIA, AND OF JAMAICA, LADY SUPREME.
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

In the name and on behalf of Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the inhabitants of Kingston, the chief town of the largest Island among Your Majesty's West Indian possessions.

The Corporation, Mayor and Council of Kingston, pray leave humbly to approach Your Majesty with congratulations on the completion of the 50th year of your reign.

During the 50 years of Your Majesty's reign our Island has experienced many important changes, among them the liberation from slavery of a large number of persons from whom unwilling services had theretofore been obtained by force, and who by the act of emancipation, have during Your Majesty's reign, been taught the benefit of freedom and have been—into good citizens and loyal subjects of Your Most Gracious Majesty, religion and morality have been fostered by acts of justice and example. Our political constitution which had endured for two hundred years was changed to be restored to us, we trust, at no distant date, and with such safeguards of constitutional responsibility as local circumstances will admit of Education of, the masses for a long

time, maintained by religious denominations has steadily increased and the obligations, of the State in that respect is now fully recognized, as is evidenced by our large educational grants.

The advance which has been made during Your Majesty's reign in art and science has had its beneficial effect upon us as a community. Our agricultural and manufacturing interests, which have been for centuries united in the growth and manufacture or preparation for market of our staple products, have for reasons variously assigned at times languished, but it is hoped that they will all, within the next decade of Your Majesty's reign, receive much impetus through the fair impartial and earnest consideration of colonial and particularly Jamaica matters, by the able Statesmen which it is Your Majesty's privilege from time to time to call to Your Majesty's aid in the government of Your Majesty's wide and scattered dominions. Our commerce has benefited by the improvements brought about through the aid of science and wise and Imperial legislation, and we look forward to see that commerce much increased during Your Majesty's reign by the greater facilities which the opening of the Panama Canal will afford us, of commercial relations with the rest of the world, while the local improvements we hope to effect in our harbour and the sanitation of our city, together with the extension of railways throughout the island, will, we trust, attract enterprise and capital to the further developement of the many resources, of this Your Majesty's productive possession.

We render our devout thanks to Almighty God, that He has blessed Your Majesty with long life and health and that during the fifty years of Your Majesty's reign He has granted to the subjects of Your Majesty's vast dominions comparative peace and great moral, intellectual and material advancement, which blessings we earnestly pray, may be long continued to Your Majesty and to the people committed to Your care.

(Signed)

JAMES SCOTT,

On behalf of the Council.

THE CUSTOS AND JUSTICES OF KINGSTON.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,
EMPRESS OF INDIA, AND OF JAMAICA, SUPREME LADY.

We Your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Custos and Magistrates of the City and Parish of Kingston in this Your Majesty's Island of Jamaica, humbly approach Your Majesty to offer our heartfelt congratulations to Your Majesty on this the 50th year of Your Majesty's beneficent and glorious reign.

History records the triumphs of conquerors, statesmen, and orators, and Kings, and other Queens have deserved well of their subjects; but never has it fallen to the lot of any other nation to record the peaceful triumphs of a Queen, whose dominion extends over nearly one-fourth of the habitable Globe and who for 50 years has led her people with unflagging purpose, in the march of religious, moral, social and intellectual improvement.

That Your Majesty may yet be spared for many years, to fill the exalted station you have so long adorned, is the Prayer of Your Majesty's most loyal and devoted servants.

H. J. KEMBLE, CUSTOS.

THE AMALGAMATED ISRAELITES.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

THE HUMBLE, LOYAL, AND DUTIFUL ADDRESS FROM THE AMALGAMATED CONGREGATION OF ISRAELITES IN JAMAICA, TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA, BY THE GRACE OF GOD, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, EMPRESS OF INDIA, &c., &c.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN :—

We the Ministers and Wardens on behalf of the Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites in this Island humbly and respectfully beg to approach Your Majesty with sentiments of profound respect and loyal attachment to Your August Person and Throne.

On this, the occasion of the Jubilee year of Your Majesty's reign, we hasten to tender our cordial congratulations to Our Beloved Sovereign Lady Queen, and to assure Your Majesty of our continued affection, devotion, and loyalty to yourself and Royal House.

In common with all our fellow-subjects, we recognize the many advantages and great blessings which have accrued to the millions of beings in your vast Empire during the fifty years of Your Majesty's wise and beneficent reign. Your sway even to the uttermost bounds of the Empire has been founded upon Righteousness, Justice, and Equality. With grateful recollection we bear in mind that followers of our Faith were under your benign rule, first admitted to participate in the general Councils of their Father-land, and to enjoy those general liberties and privileges in all parts of the world, which tend to bind them in attachment and love to their Sovereign and Country.

We pray the LORD GOD OF ISRAEL THE SUPREME KING OF KINGS, and the DISPENSER OF SALVATION unto Monarchs and dominion unto Princes to continue to watch over your Gracious Majesty, vouchsafing unto you unalloyed happiness, healthful years, and prolonged life so as to be enabled to guide in uninterrupted prosperity, peace and harmony, the destinies of the British Nation.

In conclusion we beg to assure Your Majesty that we cheerfully recognize the laws of the country in which we live, and as peaceful and loyal citizens will ever strive to conform with them respectfully and obediently, and we pray to be permitted to subscribe ourselves.

Your Majesty's most humble and dutiful subjects,

S. JACOBS, Minister.

OSMOND DELGADO, President.

ALT. DECORDOVA, Vice-Presdt.

C. E. DEMERCADO, Treasurer.

On behalf of the Amalgamated Congregation of Israelites.

U

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN JAMAICA.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

BY THE GRACE OF GOD, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND, QUEEN, AND OF JAMAICA SUPREME
LADY, DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, &c., &c.,
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Bishop, Clergy, and Representatives in Synod of the Lay Members of the Church of England in Jamaica desire to express our congratulations to Your Majesty, and our heartfelt thanks to Almighty God, that He has been pleased to prolong Your Majesty's reign till the end of its Jubilee year.

In common with all our fellow-subjects, we feel how largely the peace and prosperity which have marked Your Majesty's reign, over the vastest Empire in the world have arisen from the consistently Christian manner in which Your Majesty has used the great power and enormous influence which lay such a heavy burden and responsibility upon the occupant of the British Throne.

This influence is based upon the firm foundation of the affection and admiration of Your Majesty's Subjects, and extends to the farthest bounds of the Empire.

The fifty years of Your Majesty's reign cover the whole period since the abolition of slavery in this island, and have been marked by a real and substantial progress in moral and material things,—by a steady growth in general and religious knowledge in all classes of the population,—and by a great developement of Church life and organization—which demonstrates the success of that great act of righteousness; and this success has mainly arisen from the growth amongst us of that feeling of pity for and sympathy with the poor, the uneducated, the miserable, and even the criminal, which has developed so rapidly and struck such deep roots in the hearts of the fortunate classes of Your Majesty's Subjects. This feeling which we can only dimly foresee the great future results, has been largely fostered by Your Majesty's zeal in all charitable works and constant manifestation of sympathy with all human suffering.

Your Majesty's Subjects have always sympathized with their Queen in all her joys and sorrow; "and the touch of nature that makes the whole world kin," has made all races, classes, and tongues feel united with Your Majesty in that domestic life which has been graciously disclosed to us.

Feeling that the life thus led and the character thus disclosed have tended to purify family life, to check excessive luxury, and to give stability to the Throne and Government of our beloved country we again thank God that He has been pleased to prolong Your Majesty's beneficent reign, and pray that you may still long be spared in health and happiness to continue your work of the last fifty years in a time when your Majesty's influence for good is of daily increasing importance to the national welfare.

THE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

We office bearers of the undermentioned Teachers Associations of Jamaica in name and behalf of the members, beg leave, on the occasion of the completion of the Fiftieth year of Your Majesty's beneficent reign, to approach Your Majesty with an expression of our profound and dutiful respect, and of our sincere and loyal devotion to Your Majesty's Throne and Person.

More earnestly do we join in the congratulations which we are well assured will flow in upon Your Majesty from all parts of your widely extended Empire, and from the many races and tongues of which it is composed all of them rising gradually and surely to a common platform of political privilege, and bound together by bonds of ever-increasing closeness.

By nothing has Your Majesty's reign been more distinguished than by legislative and other measures and popular movements which have tended towards the universal diffusion of the blessing of Education and the consequent enlightenment and elevation

of the humblest classes of your subjects. In the sanctioning and furthering of these measures and movements Your Majesty had, in the earlier years of reign, the wise counsel and co-operation of the late beloved Prince Consort, whose memory we have the utmost pleasure in recalling, as a friend and patron of Literature, Science and Art. Under this fostering care these great interests have flourished with unprecedented vigour and have spread with such rapidity that the enjoyment of them may be said to have become the common privilege of the people in all lands under your sway.

In our own Island, beginning with the great and righteous act of Emancipation from the State of Slavery—a boon to all classes alike, and synchronizing with the commencement of Your Majesty's Reign. Education has made gratifying progress. Necessarily feeble at the outset, it has in the course of years participated in the general progress made in other parts of your Dominions and in recent years has advanced with rapid strides. Between sixty and seventy thousand children are now in attendance at our island schools. They are under the tuition of about eight hundred teachers. Training colleges, (two of them for the training of female Teachers) have been established. The qualifications and the status of the Teachers have been raised. Teachers Associations for mutual improvement and encouragement have been formed. Books and useful periodical literature are being from year to year circulated and read in a steadily augmenting ratio. And we have great pleasure in assuring Your Majesty that we confidently look forward to future happy years of continuous progress as the result of the changes that have already taken place along with anticipated new and wise legislation and many other co-operating cause now at work,—all of them fitted when thus combined to promote the material, moral and religious welfare of all classes of your subjects in this island.

With one mind and heart we beg, further, to assure Your Majesty that no part of our daily duty is more pleasing to us than that of imparting to the children of our Schools a knowledge of the beneficent character and the great tending facts of Your Majesty's long and prosperous reign,—of those principals

of righteousness which have been nobly illustrated in Your Majesty's life and government—and of the abiding obligation of that loyalty and obedience to law which are so essential to the stability and the well-being of the State.

That Almighty God may long spare you to reign over a united happy and prosperous people and witness still further triumphs of personal and political liberty and educational progress is the earnest prayer of your loyal and devoted subjects.

Signed in name and by appointment of the respective Associations.

KINGSTON.

WILLIAM GILLIES, President,
T. B. STEPHENSON, Secretary,

ST. CATHERINE, Church of England.

G. F. DOUET, President,
W. J. DEWDNEY, Secretary,

STONY HILL.

AITCHESON FINDLAY, President,
JAMES C. TAYLOR, Secretary,

ST. ELIZABETH, Church of England.

J. L. RAMSON, President,
J. B. ELLIS, Secretary.

PORT MARIA.

HENRY SCOTT, President,
WM. J. SHAW, Secretary.

ST. ANNS.

JOSIAS CORK, President,
EDWARD PINNOCK, Secretary,

UPPER CLARENDON.

ALEXANDER EASTWOOD, President,
J. W. AUSTIN, Vice-President,

NORTH MANCHESTER.

ANDREW BAILLIE, President,
WILLIAM F. BAILEY, Secretary,

PORUS.

JAMES WATSON, President,
H. JOHN MCKAY, Secretary,

ST. JAMES.

CHARLES BROWNE, President,
WILLIAM A. BURRIS, Secretary,

MANCHESTER UNION.

CHARLES A. WOOKEY, President,
JAMES PARKES, Secretary,

ANNOTTO BAY, AND DISTRICT.

F. M. MERCIER, President,
W. TEALL, Treasurer,

TRELAWNEY.

W. M. WEBB, President,
G. T. ATKINS, Secretary,

WESTMORELAND MOUNTAINS.

C. S. SMYTH, President,
E. M. STEPHENSON, Secretary,

GUY'S HILL.

JAMES MARTIN, President,
J. W. GRANT, Secretary.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA BY THE GRACE OF
GOD QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, EMPRESS OF INDIA,
AND OF JAMAICA, SUPREME LADY DEFENDER OF THE FAITH
&c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY.

We the Representatives of the Independent order of Good Templars and others who work in the cause of Temperance on the basis of Total Abstinence desire humbly to approach Your Majesty with assurances of great attachment and devotion to Your Majesty's Throne and Person.

Deeply interested, as we are in common with Your Majesty's subjects generally and especially those resident in this Ancient and Loyal Colony, in the advancement and progress of the Empire, as well as the personal happiness of our Gracious Sovereign, we beg permission to express to Your Majesty our unbounded joy and satisfaction and our gratitude to Almighty God that Your Majesty has been spared to attain the Jubilee year of a Glorious Reign, begun and carried on in the highest interest and for the most material, moral and social welfare of a people whose greatest pride is to own nationality with Your Majesty.

We rejoice that, during Your Majesty's Reign, the British Empire has been extended, consolidated and strengthened, and that measures tending to improve the condition of the people have always received Your Majesty's hearty co-operation and support, and especially do we rejoice, that among these may be numbered the Temperance movement upon which we believe so much individual happiness and natural prosperity depend,—a movement that has made extensive progress during the past fifty years and that has in one form or other received your Royal sympathy and patronage, we join in the fervent prayer—none the less sincere because general—that long life, continued health and prosperity, may be given to Your Majesty and that the King of Kings, and Ruler of all may so dispose and govern all the future

years of Your Majesty's life that the greatest possible measure of happiness may always be granted to Your Majesty and the Royal Family.

Signed by the Executive of the I. O. G. T. and other Temperance Workers.

THE PEOPLE OF TRELAWNEY.

PRESENTED BY THE HON. WELLESLEY BOURKE, M. L. C. FOR ST. JAMES AND TRELAWNEY.

YOUR EXCELLENCY: —

I have the honor to present through Your Excellency an humble address of congratulation to the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty from Her Majesty's loyal subjects the people of the parish of Trelawney in this Her Majesty's Island of Jamaica.

The address contains loyal devout expressions of congratulation on the completion of half a century of Her Majesty's glorious and progressive reign—attribute to the influence of Her Majesty's private and social virtues the stability of Her Majesty's throne and the personal interest the subjects of her vast dominions feel in the occurrences which call forth rejoicings or which have unhappily clouded Her Majesty's domestic life. In referring to the great and pleasing subject of emancipation a grateful recognition is made to the favor with which Her Majesty viewed the subject and the warm sympathy, and the cordial help she afforded to it, while Her Majesty is assured of the continued loyalty of those whose forefathers assisted when duty required in the maintenance of the Crown of England. Her Majesty is also informed in this address that the loyalty of these her subjects is never influenced by the tide of fitful fortune.

And the address concludes with the earnest prayer that the balance of Her Majesty's reign may eclipse the past in the splen-

dour of the moral and material greatness of Her Majesty's dominions and if possible the social happiness which Her Majesty's gentle virtues have influenced.

Signed on behalf of the people of Trelawney by

LEICESTER C. SHIRLEY.

Chairman of the Parochial Board of Trelawney.

THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY, QUEEN OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND, EMPRESS OF INDIA, AND SUPREME
LADY OF JAMAICA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Ministers and Lay Officers of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, West Indies, assembled in Conference in Kingston Jamaica, approach Your Majesty to offer our loyal congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee year of Your Majesty's beneficent reign.

We glorify God for His preserving care of you as the Sovereign of this widely extended Empire, and that amidst the personal vicissitudes of fifty years, your anxiety for its interests has never slackened.

It might be tedious for Your Majesty were we to enumerate even the salient crisis through which the country has passed; but we may say that while we honor the great statesmen, who have formed your Council we have discerned your own inspiration, and been conscious of our Sovereign on the helm guiding the vessel, as she outrode the storm.

We cannot omit to notice, as the result of the training of Your Majesty's children, that they are devoted to the interests of the country; and we contemplate with admiration the affability of

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, and the fact that one of His Brothers is Admiral of the Mediterranean Fleet, and another is in command of a large division of the Army in India.

But Your Majesty lives in the hearts of your Subjects who find themselves remembered in their sorrows by their Queen, and her telegrams of enquiry and sympathy are borne here and there, linking the lowest and the highest to the throne.

The people called Methodists, in the Connexion established by the Rev. John Wesley, A. M., sometime Fellow of Christ's College, Oxford, have ever been a loyal people and our West Indian Conference, representing over one hundred and fifty thousand of them, offer to Your Majesty heartfelt homage and congratulation. May you long reign over us. May the love of all your Subjects comfort you, and when (may it be at a distant day) Your Majesty shall resign your earthly crown, may a crown of glory, honor and praise to Christ, be on your head.

We are may it please Your Majesty,
Your most loyal and dutiful Subjects,
Signed in the name and on behalf of the Conference,

GEORGE SARGEANT, President.
ARCHIBALD TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE BAPTISTS.

TO HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE
UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, WITH
ITS COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES, AND EMPRESS OF INDIA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

We, the Ministers and Delegates of the Churches of the Jamaica Baptist Union, meeting at Mount Carey in the Parish of Saint James in annual session from the 3rd to the 8th day of February, 1887, humbly approach Your Majesty with sentiments of loyalty, affection and congratulation on the completion of the Jubilee year of Your Majesty's distinguished reign.

We are the representatives of 146 churches, having in church fellowship 31,776 persons, with more than double that number of adherents, inclusive of 138 Sunday Schools with 1910 teachers and 21,403 scholars, and 176 Day Schools with 13,809 scholars on the books. We have also a College for the education and training of Ministers and Schoolmasters, with three resident tutors, and buildings for 28 resident students and in connexion with it a General Day School as a practical training ground for teachers, and a High School for the Education of a select class of pupils. Our church buildings are estimated to accommodate 69,000 persons.

Your Majesty may also be interested to know that of our 58 ministers, while some are from Europe, the majority are natives of this island, and that our teachers and schoolmasters are, almost without exception, natives of the country.

As being amongst the most loyal of Your Majesty's subjects in this remote colony of your vast Empire, we make grateful recognition of the blessings which under the smile of Divine Providence have been diffused not only through the Mother Country, but through Your Majesty's Dependencies in all parts of the world during the past fifty years.

In reviewing these fifty years we desire to make special acknowledgment of the multiplied blessings which have marked them in the social and religious history of our Island. We are reminded that the year of Your Majesty's coronation was the year of complete Emancipation to the Slave population of your West Indian Colonies. We are well assured of Your Majesty's deep sympathy with this act of justice to the oppressed, a sympathy which was so fully shared and evinced by His Royal Highness, the late Prince Consort of blessed memory. The blessings of freedom have continued to flow to our people. The administration of justice without partiality of class or colour has been fairly secured. Religious, has happily followed Civil Liberty, which in more recent years has been consummated by the assertion of the principle of Religious Equality in the disestablishment and disendowment of State Churches in the land. Along with Civil and Religious Liberty, Popular Education has made progress

through the liberal laws which Your Majesty has sanctioned, and by the early help of the Missionary Societies of the various denominations which had established their agencies in our midst for the instruction and elevation of our people.

Their efforts have subsequently been liberally aided by the Government, and we are not without hope that a more complete scheme of elementary education, by legislative enactment may signalize the Jubilee of Your Majesty.

Your Majesty's reign has been most remarkable for the progress of the hundreds of millions of your subjects at home and abroad in civilization and social comfort,—progress in which your subjects in Jamaica have shared. Our public Main Roads have been greatly improved, and the facilities of locomotion have been multiplied, not only by transatlantic, but by coasting steamers. We have now our Railroads and Mail Coaches. Our postal facilities have increased, not only by multiplying the number of posts, and the more rapid transmission of letters, but by the reduction of postal rates. Telegraph wires are stretched over nearly the whole of the island, and the Telephone is fast making its way. Nor do we overlook our blessings in the cause of humanity which during the last fifty years we now commemorate has been promoted by the institution of an Asylum for lunatics, and a Public General Hospital in Kingston, as well as local Hospitals in various parishes.

We have these as the blessings of Your Majesty's auspicious reign, and give thanks to the Gracious Providence of Almighty God, which through all its years has watched over Your Majesty's life, and crowned it with so much good to the countless millions under Your Majesty's sway.

We are not unmindful of the trials and vicissitudes through which the commercial and agricultural classes of the community have passed, and in which all have more or less suffered; but we thank God and congratulate Your Majesty on the social progress of the masses of our people, some of whom are rising to a position

of comparative wealth and prosperity, which gives hopeful promise of the future.

In closing this Address we assure Your Majesty that our prayers to Almighty God are continually offered for Your Majesty's welfare, and that your life may be spared for many years to reign over your vast and growing Empire; and with the renewed assurance of our affection for Your Majesty's person, and of our loyalty to the throne and family of Your Majesty," &c. &c.

(Signed) W. N. Brown, Chairman Jamaica Baptist Union.

P. Williams, Secretary Jamaica Baptist Union.

J. Kingdom, Treasurer Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society.

E. J. Hewett, Secretary Jamaica Baptist Missionary Society,

D. J. East, President Calabar College.

J. Seed Roberts, Normal School Tutor Calabar College

J. Balfour, Classical Tutor Calabar College.

P. Williams, Secretary Calabar College.

W. M. Webb, Secretary Day School Society.

G. E. Henderson, Secretary Sunday School Society.

J. H. Soley, Treasurer Total Abstinence Association.

A. G. Kirkham, Secretary Total Abstinence Association.

THE GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESSES.

Gentlemen,

In acknowledging the addresses which have now been presented, copies of which I have already had the opportunity of reading, I desire to express the gratification with which I observed the spirit of loyal affection to the sovereign which characterizes the whole of them, as well as the addresses from the inhabitants of Turks and Caicos Islands, and from the representatives of the great bodies of Baptists and Wesleyans in Jamaica which I had previously received and sent home.

These addresses come from persons of all classes and of views that differ upon many subjects, but on one subject they are all agreed. They are loyal to their Queen, they reverence her as their ruler, and they appreciate her as a sovereign who has at her heart the welfare of her subjects, is moved by their sufferings and is anxious for their happiness. These sentiments towards the Queen are, I am certain, thoroughly shared by those of the community who have not had the opportunity of signing addresses. I believe that nowhere in her Empire does Her Majesty possess subjects more loyal than the people of Jamaica, who on this day all over the Island are engaged in various ways of celebrating the joyful occasion of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign.

The addresses will be forwarded for submission to Her Majesty by next mail, when I trust I shall be able to report that our endeavours here in Jamaica to do honor to the Jubilee have not been unworthy of the event;—that they have given pleasure to the people, and that no mishap of any kind has occurred to mar our satisfaction.

I shall not attempt the great task of enlarging upon the history of Her Majesty's reign. To those of us who can well recollect that summer morning when we were told that the Princess Victoria had succeeded to the Throne it seems as if the whole world had changed. More change has taken place and far more progress has been achieved in the past fifty years than in any previous century of the world's history. Her Majesty has had her joys and she has had her heavy sorrows, but, and surely this is no light thing to be able to say, she, whom when she began to reign fifty years ago, was welcomed with warm affection strengthened by time and hallowed by many recollections.

I will not speak of all the triumphs of science and of art, of the enormous increase of our commerce, of the endurance and the valour of our Sailors and our Soldiers in many climes, nor of the spread of enlightenment and religion that have characterized Her Majesty's reign. They are known to all of you. Nor will I dwell upon the expansion—the wonderful expansion—of the British

Empire during this period except to remark that wherever that Empire has extended there civil and religious freedom have been established, just laws have been introduced affecting rich and poor alike, and justice has been administered untainted by corruption and free from tyranny. Despite these blots here and there, and those occasional failures that must be looked for in all human systems, we are happy in belonging to an Empire of which we may be proud, and the influence and extension of which have conferred widespread benefits upon a large portion of the human race.

From the sentiments expressed in the various Addresses of which I have received copies, as well as from other and abundant evidence as to the feeling of the people of this Island, I felt justified upon the day on which Her Majesty had completed Her fifty years of Reign in sending the following telegraphic message to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

“The Queen’s very loyal subjects in Jamaica respectfully “present their heartfelt congratulations to Her Majesty upon the “completion of 50 years of Her Majesty’s Reign. They earnestly “pray that she may be long spared to reign over her great “Empire.”

In reply I received the following Message from Sir Henry Holland:—

“Her Majesty commands me to request you will convey cordial “thanks for the loyal sentiments of the inhabitants of Jamaica.”

It only remains for me to acknowledge the support I have received from all classes in my endeavours to make our Jubilee Celebrations a success, and to express my earnest hope that we

in Jamaica may now, under God's blessing, enter upon an era of happiness and prosperity.

Town Hall, Kingston, 29th June, 1887.



CHAPTER XI.

THE REVIEW AT UP-PARK CAMP.

At half past three or four o'clock the streets of Kingston were deserted, except at the Car terminus at the foot of King Street. Very few persons were to be seen, no wheeled vehicles were to be seen, nothing with four-legs was visible in the streets except the tram-car mules, and they seemed anything but jubilant.

All Kingston had gone North to Up-Park Camp to see the Grand Review of the Naval Brigade, the Regulars and the Volunteers. Unless one was disposed to smoke a solitary cigar on a deserted doorstep the best thing evidently to do was to go to Up-Park Camp. This was our idea. When we reached the Camp it was quite evident there could not be many persons left in the City for at a reasonable estimate 20,000 people were on the Camp grounds.

Upon the Eastern margin of the ground upon which is the Camp Race Course, a Pavillion had been erected for the accommodation of the fair guests of

the day. In front of this floated the Royal Standard of England its voluminous folds held somewhat in check by a soldier of the West India Regiment, who prevented the banner from sweeping off the hats and helmets of the bystanders. Close to the Staff, seated on a handsome charger was Sir Henry Wylie Norman in the full uniform of a British General, his orders and decorations on his breast, his cocked hat and plume on his head and looking every inch the gallant soldier that he has proved over and over again to be, Capt. Owen his *Aide-de-Camp* was in attendance in a handsome Hussar uniform. The Commodore and an Officer of the Fleet who had command of the Naval Brigade, were mounted close to His Excellency.

The men of all arms being drawn up in line, the West Indian in the centre, the Mounted Rifles, the Naval Brigade and Marines on the right, and the infantry regiments on the left of line and volunteers on the left, the interesting and impressive ceremony of "trooping the colors" took place. The men were then formed in columns of companies, and headed by the Mounted Rifles and Capt. Walters marched past at a quick step. The Blue Jackets followed the Mounted Rifles, a detachment preceding the rest dragging two small field pieces. The gallant fellows would have been cheered to the echo on any English ground and we know it was only because we in Jamaica so seldom see military spectacles that the ringing welcome was not given to the Companies as they stepped past.

A. company of the Royal Marines then passed, and their old reputation for valour and steadiness, "by land and sea." as their motto has it, is assuredly as well deserved now as ever. Then followed the 1st West Indian Companies and then the Yorkshire Infantry of the line, who went by like a wall. The Royal Artillery were followed by the Volunteer Artillery and the Kingston Infantry Companies, and it is justice to say that no troops on the ground, excepting perhaps the Yorkshire men, marched more steadily or in better form than did our own volunteers. More particularly did we notice A. Company, the marching of which would not have disgraced any regiment of the line.

After the march past the men again formed in line, and advancing towards the Saluting point gave a general salute. The command "Hats off" was then given and three ringing cheers were given for the Queen.

His Excellency then left the ground, thanking the Commodore as he did so for the splendid contingent of Blue Jackets and Marines, which he had sent up. Thus ended most successfully a Military review and spectacle seldom seen by the inhabitants of this island on their own soil.

The number of troops engaged numbered about 800, and it was estimated that over 20,000 people witnessed the review. *Gleaner*



CHAPTER XII.

THE FIRE WORKS.

By seven p. m. on Wednesday 29th June, thousands of people had gathered on the Race Course to witness the Pyrotechnic display promised by the programme of events, and up to the time fixed for the beginning of the display, at half past eight many hundreds of vehicles had deposited their freight at the various stands and other points of view on the Course.

Advancing towards the Grand Stand from the Southern end of the Course, one saw before one a fairy palace of gorgeous gems, such as the genii of the lamp might have raised for Aladdin, and as one approached the Bicycle Rink there was the Grand Stand transformed by festoons and stars and lines of vari-colored lights, and on the panels under the rail of the stand gleamed in huge letters of fire the loyal legend "God save our Gracious Queen." The effect was extremely beautiful and expressions of pleasure and admiration were frequent and constant among the beholders.

The well-known notes of the national anthem apprised those in proximity to the grand stand that

His Excellency the Governor had arrived. His appearance in the grand stand was greeted with cheers.

The display of fireworks then began, and as the soaring rockets threw their jewels in the air, or the "shells" scattered, with loud report, their hundreds of fiery gems among the stars, bursts of appreciative applause broke from the thousands upon the grounds.

The device "God bless our Queen" elicited enthusiastic cheers as the expression of the loyal prayer appeared in fiery characters upon the dark back ground of the hills. The Magnesium Balloons were much appreciated, but the most effective and beautiful displays were produced by the "shells" which begemmed the heavens with the most gorgeous hues of fire.

The "floating stars" discharged from the Parachute Rockets were also deservedly admired. The display concluded with a grand fire-portrait of our Gracious Sovereign, which caused hearty and loyal cheers from the thousands of voices as the well-known features came into view, sketched in lines of fire.

It is difficult to estimate the number of people on the Course but we do not think we are wide of the mark in putting it at 25,000, and this immense gathering dispersed without, as far as was known, a single arrest being made, orderly soberly, and good-humouredly.

The whole of the Jubilee festivities from beginning to end have been an unqualified and gigantic success. *Gleaner.*

The following is the programme of the grand display of fire-works on the Race Course:—

Royal Salute of 21 Maroons, Illumination of the Grounds with 50 Powerful Prismatic fires changing colour four times, Display of 40 Colored Rockets (4oz.)

Ascent of 2 Magnesium Balloons discharging when at great height Batteries of Fireworks of a novel description.

Discharge of Shells, 20 (16 inches in circumference introducing all the latest colors and effects.)

Salvo of 6 Aerial Saucissons.

Second display of 40 Colored Rockets.

DEVICE.

Aladdin's Jewelled Tree in three transmutations, finishing with Variegated Foliage.

Ascent of 10 Parachute Rockets, each detaching 3 Parachutes.

Royal Jubilee Battery of Italian Streamers (6.)

Display of 8 oz. Rockets, fired so as to blend continuously the varied tints.

Second illumination of the grounds with Prismatic Fires.

Salvo of 12 Fiery Torpedoes.

20 Shells forming the Aurora Borealis.

4 Shells (36 inches in circumference) forming Aerial Wheatsheaves.

Second display of (40) 8oz. Rockets with Jewelled Showers.

DEVICE.

Two Fiery Pigeons in their rapid flight.

6 Pleiades of 7 floating stars, each discharged from one rocket.

Ascent of 11 Chinese Tourbillions, forming Golden Cascades.

Display of (24) Pains' Congreve Rockets with Pearl Streamers, Meteoric Rain, &c. &c.

Discharge of (10) Shells, 24 inches in circumference, Mauve and Pink, Blue and Gold, Amber and Purple, Sapphire.

Pains' Royal Jubilee Battery (3)

Discharge of (12) Shells 16 inches in circumference with Chromatic Tints.

DEVICE.

" GOD BLESS OUR QUEEN" worked out in large black letters surrounded by Fringe of Silver Fires Marooned.

Flight of (100) Colored Rockets.

Explosion of (3) Jewelled Mines.

Salvo of (12) Bayonets, Tourbillions forming Cascades of Fire in ascent and descent.

Ascent of (12) newly invented Sextuple Rockets each one discharging when at its highest altitude 5 other Rockets.

The Aerial Acre of Variegated Gems produced by the discharge of Mammoth Shells (36 inches in circumference.)

Emeralds and Rubies, Gold and Yellow, Light Blue and Cerise.

Peacock's Plumes, Turquoise, Light and Dark Green, Light Green and Gold, Amber and Silver Primroses.

Green, Amber and Cerise, Red, White, and Blue, Opal Shower, Electric Shower, &c., &c.

Great Jubilee Batteries, (6) Mammoth Golden Clouds produced by the discharge of 2 36inch Bombs.

Explosion of 4 Cracker Mines, Flight of (40) 8oz. Rockets with Twinkling Stars.

Pains' Mammoth Spreaders, produced by the discharge of 4 36inch Bombs.

Ascent of (10) Pains' Prize Asteroids, finishing with the celebrated Silver Star.

FINAL DEVICE.

Colossal Fire Portrait of H. M. the Queen beautifully portrayed in lines of fire.

FINALE.

Simultaneous discharge of large Colored Rockets forming an immense Aerial Bouquet.

X



CHAPTER XIII.

JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS IN SPANISH TOWN.

Notwithstanding the spoliation of the town by Governor Grant and the loss of trade thereby, and the general discontent evinced by the nonholding of the State Thanksgiving Service in the Cathedral, it was not hard to work up the enthusiasm of the Spanish-tonians, backed by His Honor the Custos, who gave freely of his time and purse to make the occasion worthy of the event.

Six a. m. on Tuesday, 28th June, was heralded in by the ringing of joy bells. Soon after a number of persons assembled in the Princes' Market to witness the distribution of beef, bread and sugar, to 300 recipients who had seen better days. The market was gaily decorated with flags, the entrance thereto being beautifully decorated by Mr. C. M. Morales at his sole expense. A band of music, playing several popular airs, enlivened the scene. His Honor the Custos opened the proceedings by explaining the word Jubilee, as pertaining to Her Majesty's reign, and by reviewing the private and public life of our great, good and wise Queen, which, he said, had won

for her not only the respect of her subjects, but that of the rulers, and those they governed throughout the entire world. He was most heartily applauded when he said it was no doubt through her noble example, soon after her accession to the throne, by elevating a Jew, that civil and religious liberty was fought for and won by her parliament. His Honor, in conclusion, said that the people of St. Catherine had been paid a great compliment by those in authority. All the policemen had been sent to Kingston. He said, let them go, we don't want them, we will be our own policemen. I will act as your Inspector, and I am satisfied the only report I will have to make to our good Governor will be that the only fight that took place was in trying to emulate each other in doing honor to the occasion and in carrying out in its entirety the Governor's proclamation, which he was confident they would loyally and peacefully do in celebrating the Queen's jubilee.

Addresses were also delivered by Archdeacon Douet, Rev. Mr. Chapman, Dr. Wegg, and an oration given on the Queen's life, by Mr. S. J. Edwards, schoolmaster, a black gentleman, was attentively listened to. After singing the National Anthem and giving three cheers for the Queen, Sir Henry Norman, and His Honor the Custos, the representative of the parish, and his amiable Lady the first event of the day was over.

At 10 a. m. the Thanksgiving Services were held at the Cathedral, and other places of worship.

At 12 a. m. fifteen hundred school children assembled in the square and were duly marshalled, placed in position and reviewed by His Honor the Custos, and under the direction of Archdeacon Douet and Mr. Cox, sung the National and other Anthems, and gave three cheers for the Queen, the Royal Ensign being dipped several times during the ceremony. Preceded by a band of music, the members of the lodges of the Good Templars and Good Samaritans, in full regalia, and by the students of the Training College, they marched in procession, carrying over one hundred banners denoting the schools they belonged to, and with various loyal mottoes inscribed thereon, to the grounds of the Poor House, where each was handed a bag with cakes and confectionery, and their thirst quenched by flagons of lemonade. After being addressed by the Custos in appropriate and feeling terms, they were dismissed to take part in the several games and sports provided for them. The inmates of the Alm's House and Lepers' Home sat down to a sumptuous dinner provided for them. There was a grand display of fireworks on the Alms House grounds under the direction of Mr. Edridge, and a small display at the Lepers' Home, to which the public were admitted free. A band of music was on the grounds and played several popular airs.

The next event on the programme was the lighting of the huge bonfire on Beacon Hill. This grand sight was witnessed by an immense crowd, and the loyal enthusiasm that was evinced by those present when it was in full blaze, coupled with the National

Anthem being sung, accompanied by a band of music, was most deafening, and added grandeur to the sight. The illuminations and decorations were a grand success. The buildings forming the King's House Square were illuminated with hundreds of valuable lamps, draped with scarlet cloth and decorated with venetian flags. British Ensigns floated from the King's House, Court House and Training College. In the centre of the latter there was a large transparency exhibiting a large device. The square was also illuminated with red and blue fire. The illumination of the Public Buildings and lighting of the bonfire were under the direction of Mr. Edridge who imparted a lot of Kentish fire thereto, and was deserving of thanks for his arduous and voluntary labours. The Custos's residence was gorgeously illuminated with Vauxhall lamps and Chinese lanterns, in the centre the words "God save the Queen," with V. R. in the middle appearing in large letters formed by variegated lamps, with a transparency of the Queen above. Opposite, a large ensign floated from his private office. The residence of Mr. D. P. Mendes was beautifully decorated with flags and illuminated with variegated lamps and Chinese lanterns, with the device of V. R. and a crown in the centre. Mr. Gayleard exhibited a colossal likeness of the Queen with the aid of a magic lantern. The residences of Messrs. Boettcher, C. M. Morales, C. M. Mendes, and William Messias were beautifully decorated and illuminated, likewise the restaurants of Messrs. Marrerri, M. Morales and Campbell, and the stores

of A. M. Nathan, D. P. Mendes, C. M. Mendes, H. Barrow and Co., Nembhard, J. A. Ernandes, Thomas, and others.

The several churches and chapels, and the synagogue were also illuminated—in fact there was not a dwelling or a shop that was not more or less illuminated and decorated. We must also add that the residences of Mr. G. F. Judah and Mr. Maclaughlin were grandly illuminated. It is estimated that over 3000 people promenaded the square and the town to witness the illuminations, &c., and that the same number witnessed the other spectacles; His Honor the Custos and his amiable wife being present at each event, fraternizing with the people in their demonstrations of loyalty.

On the 29th there were social gatherings, picnics, and bands of music parading the town, the bulk of the Spanishtonians leaving by the special train for Kingston to witness the fireworks. On their return 11. 30 p. m. a mass meeting was held at Mr. Marrerri's hotel at which a vote of thanks was passed to His Honor the Custos for his formulating the programme of the celebrations and for his liberality and indomitable perseverance in bringing the same to a successful issue. Three cheers were then given for His Honor the Custos, and thus terminated the festivities. To the honor and loyalty of old St. Jago, be it said, that the Queen's jubilee was celebrated without a single fracas, or a single case of drunkenness being observed, and without the escape of a word

that would shock the feelings of the most sensitive. That this decorum was maintained throughout in the absence of police supervision must be highly complimentary to the Custos who vouched for the good behaviour of the people when he consented to the drafting of the constables to Kingston. *Jamaica Post*.



CHAPTER XIV.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE COUNTRY PARISHES.

PORTLAND.

Hope Bay.

On Tuesday the 28th June, according to the Bishop's circular, Divine Service was held in the Church, and although the rain fell heavily just about the time of commencing, yet the Church was densely crowded. The people, we are glad to say, acted quite in the spirit of the thing. They were to be seen at an early hour bearing flowers etc., for the decoration of the Church, which was very tastefully done by the ladies. The word JUBILEE was very nicely worked in flowers by a lady, and placed on one side of the gallery, whilst a banner was inscribed with VICTORIA JUBILEE, with a crown artistically done in the midst, by Mr. C. L. Deleon the Dispenser at Hope Bay, and fixed opposite the pulpit in the west side.

The Anthems published in the Jubilee tract were all well sung by the Choir, the National Anthem being taken the last, whilst the collection was being made. The Accession Service was read, with the

modifications introduced by the published form of service by the Layreader. Anthem. Service by the Rector, and Sermon from Prov. 8. 15: By me Kings reign and Princes decree justice. The discourse went to show that the kingly form of government, when not despotic, is decidedly the best and surest. That the first intimation of the old Testament Scripture of a regular government after the flood or mention being made of any before is that of such a form, mentioned Chron. 10. 8—10. and that the nations from Ancient days generally preferred it, that it took its rise from the Patriarchal, which was the germ, or first beginning of all governments, and the peroration, of course, had its bearing on the English constitution, government, empire, reign, and personally in the Queen and Royal family of England. The contrast of the privileges, civil, political, and religious of the emancipated slaves, and their descendants under freedom was very forcibly and pathetically dwelt upon by the preacher.

On Wednesday 29th June, the grandest display, and turning out of the people that was ever witnessed in the little town, took place. There were near upon a thousand. The whole of the day scholars and Sabbath School children were out accompanied by young people and adults. There was not standing room to be had in the Church. It was crowded to suffocation. Addresses appropriate to the occasion, and adapted to children, were delivered by the Rector, the Revd. Andrew Willis, (Presbyterian) and the Layreader, Mr. J. Williams, which were listened to

with marked attention. Afterwards the whole multitude was arranged in marching order with music at its head, and marched up and down the town for some time. The ladies wore on the left side of their bosoms a knot of red and blue ribbons, called VICTORIA BEAU, as ordered by the Rector, banners were carried on which were inscribed "GOD SAVE THE QUEEN" "VICTORIA JUBILEE" "GOD BLESS THE ROYAL FAMILY" &c. And in the centre of the town a beautiful British Flag, done also by Mr. C. Deleon, on red cloth, was hoisted, around and under which the assembly marched, and at intervals cheered lustily for the Queen, the Royal Family, the Governor, &c. &c., in the midst of deafening volleys which were fired.

The people after they had enjoyed themselves to their hearts content, marched back to Church, and were regaled with lemonade and buns. And after rehoisting Her Majesty's Flag and saluting it, they dispersed, being well pleased that they had celebrated the Jubilee of the reign of "Misses Queen."

This was the Churches Jubilee. Another appointed by the committee came off on the 5th July when the children were treated to a picnic. *Express.*

Port Antonio.

Royal Salute by the Volunteer Militia: distribution of beef and bread to the poor; Thanksgiving Service in the Parish Church: procession of school children through the principal streets to the Fort, headed by

the Volunteer Militia Band; singing of the National Anthem and three cheers for the Queen; parade of Volunteer Militia and sham fight: bon-fire on Navy Island and illumination of the town.

Manchioneal.

Distribution of beef and bread to poor persons; procession of school children to the Village: procession of "East Caribbean Lodge of Odd Fellows"; singing of the National Anthem, and three cheers for the Queen and the Governor.

Buff Bay & Cedar Valley.

Procession and entertainment of school children; various amusements provided for them; singing of the National Anthem.

HANOVER.

Shettlewood.

A large and lively demonstration in celebration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign was held at Shettlewood pen in the parish of Hanover on the 22nd June. The demonstration took the form of a Sunday School Procession and festival, and a public meeting. The Schools and congregations represented

on the occasion were those under the pastoral care of Revds. E. J. Hewett, and P. Williams, viz. Mount Carey, Bethel Town, Shortwood and Mount Peto which are situated in three different parishes. Besides the two pastors, the following ministers were present and took part in the proceedings, Revds. J. H. Gayle, J. H. Soley, and A. C. Kirkham. There were at least seven thousand persons on the ground, of whom two thousand five hundred were Sunday School scholars belonging to the afore-named schools. The crowd was enthusiastic and jubilant, and entered most heartily into the proceedings. Numerous specially prepared banners were borne aloft in the procession, and afterwards displayed in different parts of the field, and a number of hymns, specially printed for the occasion, were joyfully sung.

At the public meeting the vast assembly most enthusiastically adopted a loyal telegram to be sent to His Excellency the Governor, and rent the air with their glad shouts when it was proposed that they would give "Three cheers for the Queen." No heartier cheers were given in any part of the Queen's Dominions. After the public meeting all the Sunday School children were plentifully supplied with refreshments, and then indulged themselves for several hours in various field amusements. From morning till evening the utmost good order and heartiest enthusiasm prevailed. It was a right happy Jubilee day, and will be remembered for many years to come by those who were privileged to be present. *Express.*

SAINT ANN.

The Celebrations at St. Ann's Bay were kept in a grand style. From early morning till eleven o'clock a. m. every road or track leading into the Bay was thronged with riders or persons trudging along gaily on their own feet. The occasion of all this stir was of course the Jubilee of the Queen. To make the most of it the local authorities had arranged that the Jubilee in that parish should not be kept until a week after the Kingston one. In this way the parishioners or at least many of them could double the expression of their loyalty and increase their own pleasure. The St. Ann's contingent which came to Kingston last week was a large one, as the sale of the Railway tickets at Ewarton showed. Their enjoyment in town seemed only to have whetted the desire for enjoyment in the country, for in proportion to population probably no local demonstration was so successful as that of this parish. At five o'clock a. m. the Constabulary bugler began the work of the day by sounding out in his best style the general assembly at Lemon Corner, the market, the Court House, Kerr's wharf, Lee's wharf, and the Light House. At six a royal salute fired from Windsor's Hill. At the same time the joy bells were rung out wherever there was a bell to ring. The people flocked to the market place, and the band played. Meanwhile, as already said the people flocked in from all parts around. For fifteen or sixteen miles around every available bus, buggy, or carriage, was pushed into the service of the loyal spirit of the people. By ten o'clock every yard where horses or mules could be

hitched up was crowded. Bunting was displayed at all available points. The more serious business of the day then began. At the time a procession began to be formed of Masons, Forresters, and Constabulary. The magistrates and members of the Parochial Board joined the procession shortly before eleven o'clock and marched to Church. We believe that such a congregation has never been seen here before—for numbers, representative character, and enthusiasm. At noon a procession was again formed, this time of Forresters, Constabulary and School children. They met at the Court House and marched to Drax Hall common. Here a series of games and Athletic sports took place. In the evening a display of fire works took place, the parish having secured a portion of the stock imported by the government and not used in Kingston. The Queen's Jubilee will long be remembered in St. Ann's by the thousands who assembled there. *Express.*

SAINT ANDREW.

In the absence of any town in this parish, and in consequence of the facilities offered to the inhabitants from the propinquity of the two parishes sharing in the festivities of Kingston, no festivities on a large scale were organized; but the people generally kept high holiday throughout the two Jubilee days. Commemorative Trees were planted by His Excellency the Governor, Miss Norman and other residents along the road from Halfway-Tree to the junction of

the parish with that of Kingston. A Thanksgiving Service was held in the Parish Church at Halfway-Tree and a dinner was given to the paupers of the parish in the Kingston and St. Andrew's Union Poor House. The inmates of the Boys and Girls Reformatories were also treated.

Thanksgiving Services were held in most of the Places of Worship in this parish.

SAINT THOMAS.

Morant Bay.

Assemblage of school children in front of Court House, who sung the National Anthem; general pic-nic and sports in the afternoon in the Rectory grounds: dinner given to the paupers in the Alms House.

Golden Grove.

School children with banners marched through the Village singing the National Anthem.

SAINT MARY.

Port Maria.

A salute of 21 guns from Fort Hill; distribution of beef, bread and beer to about 1,200 persons;

Thanksgiving Service in the Parish Church; Procession of school children and teachers; singing of the National Anthem; laying of foundation Stone of the principal entrance to the Victoria Park, so named in commemoration of the Queen's Jubilee; presentation of clothes and small sums of money to the poor; sports and distribution of prizes. The town was well decorated, and a band of music played at intervals.

Annotto Bay

Thanksgiving Services in the various Places of Worship; loyal and patriotic addresses to the people by some of the leading inhabitants; distribution of beef, bread, and lemonade to the poor to the number of 500.

TRELAWNEY.

Falmouth.

Ringling of joy-bells; Thanksgiving Services in the Churches of the different Denominations; firing of Royal Salute and *feu-de-joie*, procession of Constabulary, Magistrates and Members of the Civil Service, Members of Ancient Order of Forresters, Members of Good Templars Lodge, Children of Day and Sabbath Schools with Teachers, Firewardens and Fire Brigade, and Trelawney Corps of Mounted Rifles of Jamaica Volunteer Militia under command of Capt. Shirley, to the Victoria Park where a com-

memorative Tree was planted. The town was gaily decorated and many thousands visited it from other portions of the parish.

SAINT JAMES.

Montego Bay.

Ringling of joybells; Royal Salute from Fort Montego; gathering of the populace in the Albert Market; Thanksgiving Services in the several Places of Worship; gathering in the Square in front of the Court House of the Sunday School Children of the Non-Conformist bodies of the town and neighbouring districts to the number of about 2,000; singing by them of the National Anthem; special official Service of Thanksgiving at the Parish Church; second gathering at the Square of children of Sunday Schools attached to all Places of Worship in the town numbering 2,030; singing of the National Anthem and procession to the Barracks; display of Fireworks in the Harbour and general illumination of the town.

WESTMORELAND.

Savanna-la-Mar.

Royal Salute of 21 guns; Special Thanksgiving Service at the Parish Church; presentation to the

Parochial Board on behalf of the town by Mr. E. J. Sadler of a handsome drinking fountain and trough; assemblage of school children to the number of 500 who were presented with sixpence each, the gift of Mr. Sadler; dinner to 85 paupers in the Poor House, who also received a suit of clothes and one shilling each. The following may be stated in regard to the parish generally. The out-door poor on the lists and the casual poor, 325 in number, received an extra dole amounting to two weeks allowance; and large numbers of persons other than paupers were provided with beef, bread, rice and sugar. Twenty-five blind paupers received four shillings each, and 355 poor persons, not actual paupers received from two to four shillings each.

The children of the Day and Sunday Schools in the Sav-la-Mar, St. Paul's, Trinity, St. John and St. Thomas Districts, numbering over 6,000, were assembled and addressed by many Clergymen and other gentlemen, and were regaled with buns, cakes, bread and meat, and amused themselves with various games.

A large and handsome school house was dedicated to public use at Kings in this parish; and at Morgan's Bridge the foundation stone was laid of another proposed large school house, both in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

SAINT ELIZABETH.

Black River.

Assemblage of the inhabitants at the Court House, hoisting of the British Ensign and playing of the National Anthem by the Black River Band; address by His Honor Custos Coke; three cheers for the Queen, salute of 21 guns, Special Service in the Parish Church, assemblage of Magistrates and Members of the Parochial Board at the Court House and drinking of the Queen's health, as well as that of His Excellency the Governor and the Custos, regatta in harbour, grand display of fireworks, assemblage of school children to an estimated number of 1,400 at the Court House, procession through the town to Lower Works Common, where they were treated with refreshments, special Jubilee Concert by the Black River Band, and second display of fireworks.

MANCHESTER.

Mandeville.

Assemblage of school children and singing of the National Anthem, public meeting of inhabitants, address to the Queen read by the Custos and adopted by the meeting, athletic sports, treat to school children and paupers, and grand display of fireworks.

CLARENDON.

Jubilee Concert at Chapelton, Jubilee Concert and Theatricals at May Pen, athletic sports at Healthfield in Vere District, very largely attended, Jubilee picnic at Sheckles Pen.

SAINT CATHERINE.

Old Harbour.

Thanksgiving Service in Churches, procession of 400 school children of all denominations through the town, headed by a band of music, horse races on Bodles Common, Parade of Volunteer Militia, Royal Salute of 21 guns, and firing of *feu-de-joie* by the Volunteer Militia, playing of the National Anthem by the band and three cheers for the Queen.

Linstead.

Thanksgiving Services in Places of Worship, entertainment of the poor and school children, illumination of the village and grand display of fireworks.

Saint John's District.

Entertainment of the poor and of school children, amusements of various kinds, and bonfires on three elevations in the vicinity of Point Hill.



CHAPTER XV.

JUBILEE NOTES

Evening Express.

July, 1st 1887.

From first to last the Jubilee Celebrations have been a great success. Everything with few exceptions may be said to have gone as was desired. The Governor's Ball comes off to-night, and the Jubilee Concert tomorrow evening, but from Tuesday morning till this afternoon at the hour of publishing, every thing connected with the occasion has passed off as the most loyal subject of the Queen could have desired, and in the spirit of the carefully weighed and well chosen words of the Governor which we will give in their proper place,—in connection with the Levee of yesterday.

The loyalty of the people of Jamaica was not called in question anywhere, and it could not be, but the intelligent manifestation of it must have satisfied the most cautious minds that there is in the island a real political life and an intelligent consciousness that we possess an honorable place that is growing and will

grow in importance as a part of the great federation of the future. This idea is distinctly referred to in the addresses which we have already seen. The future of the political life of the island is shadowed forth in the loyalty, the consciousness of political identity with the interests of the Empire, and the review given of the great events of the past fifty years. Archdeacon Douet referred in his sermon to the 'great and righteous act' of emancipation from the state of slavery as the beginning of a new day here, and nothing could have been better said. The "new Jamaica" dates from that event and it has for the last four years been growing soundly and well under our present Governor, with every prospect of further and better developements. The absence of riot under excitement and of criminal offences under the opportunities afforded by such an occasion, say much for the people, and will raise the island in the estimation of the population of the mother country.

Nineteenth Century.

Joyous and exciting as was the eventful scene of the 28th and 29th of June, 1887, the celebration of the 50th year of our Most Gracious Queen's reign, yet how pleasing was the aspect, and how remarkable the circumstances which attended the ever memorable occasion throughout! We allude especially to the state of soberness which was maintained by every one;—it was conduct we might safely say, never before witnessed in this or any other community, on so joyous a public occasion. It is the more strangely

so, when account is taken of the gladsome feeling exhibited by thousands giving reign to loyal sentiments in such a marked manner as to reach up to an exciting and enthusiastic character.

There was none of that obnoxious sight which tells of the progress of intemperance among our people, neither was there revelling of any kind, on the contrary, every one though roused in spirit, studiously abstained from marring the happy time in drunken revels so debasing to human beings.

It was gratifying to hear the genuine greetings of loyalty as friend met friend, in the firm grip and shake of hand so characteristically English: and this, too, confined to no one class, but evidently permeating all those with whom we were thrown in contact on these two memorable days.

The cause of Temperance is waving its banner triumphantly over the people, while civilization, moving in steady order to the frontier, fails not to further the retreat of other evils from the country,—for, notwithstanding the immense throng, aye the multitude of country persons recruiting our town population,—persons of both sexes and all ages, and closely packed as they were in the Square and streets adjacent—not a quarrel arose, not one accident resulted.

There is but one and only one cause for the orderliness of this aggregation of human beings—viz. the absence of alcoholic stimulants, and, thank God Jamaica is free from pickpockets, roughs and such like

gentry, whose special aptitudes are brought into requisition on these occasions.

Jamaica Post.

July, 2nd 1887.

The Jubilee of the Queen has come and gone, and below will be found a digest of all that has occurred. The one feeling predominant throughout has been that of intense loyalty, and Jamaica has in no respect been behind any in manifestations of regard for our Sovereign. Despite all that has been said of present "hard times," money was freely spent on decorations, illuminations, and fireworks, &c. and some of the displays were indeed creditable. Crowds of people from the country poured into the town, until the streets seemed moving masses of humanity. The trains could not contain them all, and though ample provision was made by the railway officials the train accommodation can scarcely be said to have been adequate to the demand. Indeed the number of passengers was altogether unprecedented. The car company, it is to be regretted, lost hundreds of pounds by their absurd running of the cars. These were in no way equal to the number of passengers who sought to travel by them, and it is a notorious fact that on nearly every public occasion, instead of serving the public and making money, the car company show their independence, their autocracy, by jumbling up the service or stopping it altogether—in other words, cutting off their nose to spoil their

face. For instance, the cars could not hold the crowd that came from the railway: they were stopped altogether for an hour at the time of the review; and on the night of the fireworks, instead of having the whole service on the East Street line at the conclusion of the fireworks, there were only two cars capable of holding at the most 40 persons, to take away about 10,000 people. True, a number of cars came up, half an hour after these two had gone, but by that time the crowd had almost all melted away. We would strongly advise the car company, and the indefatigable manager, to suspend their ordinary service on great public occasions and run cars every five minutes. The inconvenience to which the car company put the public during the Jubilee days calls for the strongest condemnation. The loss to the company during the hour they suspended traffic at the review must have been considerable, while the bigger half of the people who witnessed the fireworks would have driven down had there been cars for them, so that by their mismanagement or something else the car company allowed fully 10,000 fares to slip from them. The public are to be congratulated on the admirable order which prevailed. It was certainly most remarkable that in this land, where rum is one of the staple product, only one or two in the immense crowd were drunk, and these one or two were not natives. The churches have gone heartily in for the celebrations, and the heads of the different denominations deserve the warmest commendation for the zest with which they carried out their manifestations of loyalty. The Revs. Mr. Downer and J. B.

Ellis are specially to be thanked for their untiring and indefatigable exertions on behalf of the State service in the Parish Church.

Gall's News Letter.

2nd July, 1887

Enjoyment, it is said, consists in the anticipation and the remembrance of our pleasures. If this be so—and a little reflection in respect to our own experience will prove to each and all of us that it is so—then the people of Kingston including the large concourse from all other parts of the island by whom the citizens were joined in their celebration of the Queen's Jubilee, have had a full measure of enjoyment; for, not only had they anticipation of much in the way of general rejoicing: but they are able to look back with pardonable pride and gratification at the large amount there was to enjoy and the heartiness with which people of all classes and all conditions entered into the enjoyment.

And now that the festivity is over and all of us feel some need of rest from the fatigue of rejoicing, there can be hardly any among us who must not feel that two days of it was as much as our energies, not accustomed to so much excitement, could possibly undergo. So much was crowded into the appointed forty-eight hours, that hardly breathing time was

allowed between one event and another. A good Programme was prepared, and as we have had regular Jubilee weather for the occasion, the programme was carried through without a single hitch, every circumstance being crowned with success and attended with the utmost *eclat*. The Jubilee of our great and noble Queen was looked forward to with anxious expectation, and when it came it received a truly loyal and right royal welcome.

During all the previous week visitors were coming into the city from even the most distant parts of the island: but on Monday they came in droves. Our forty miles of railway were brought into such requisition, and contributed so much in the way of cheap, comfortable and speedy travelling to those coming from the western side of the island, that there ought to have been many converts made to the policy of general railway extension.

On Monday morning the first trains from Porus and Ewarton were so crowded that cattle waggon, luggage vans and everything in the shape of a car had to be pressed into the service. At every station the numbers increased and the cry was still they come: and the result was that hundreds had to be left back. It is stated that 1700 passengers came over on Monday, and on Jubilee morning over 600 more. We have not ascertained the whole number up to the end of the second day; but if we compute the balance and take into account the large number arriving by sea, or in vehicles over land from places

not intersected by the Railway; as well as the droves of the peasantry who came over the hills, trudging it on foot, from St. Anns, St. Mary, Portland, St. Andrew and St. Thomas, we are safe in concluding that the floating population during the two days must have been increased by many thousands.



CHAPTER XVI.

EXIT THE JUBILEE.

The following Gazette Extraordinary was issued on Saturday last:— 2nd July, 1887.

The Governor congratulates the people of Jamaica upon the happy manner in which the Jubilee Celebrations have been carried out in this island. His Excellency has only witnessed the proceedings in Kingston but he has had reports from Spanish Town and from various country parishes in which the celebrations have already taken place, which shows that there has been a display of good feeling and a success in the arrangements elsewhere similar to that which has been seen in this city.

The display of loyalty and affection towards the Queen has been most marked, and the good order and good temper of the large crowds that have assembled on various occasions during the jubilee holidays have called forth the admiration of those who witnessed it. The absence of drunkenness has been very gratifying; and His Excellency can truly say that while he has seen many crowds of persons in other parts of the world he has never witnessed more orderly, well

conducted or happy assemblages than those which were seen in the streets of Kingston and at various spectacles in and about the city during the present week. His Excellency too was pleased to see the British soldier and sailor mingling happily with the people upon these occasions.

The Governor has already conveyed to Commodore H. Hand, R. N., and to the Honorable Colonel W. C. Justice C. M. G., his cordial thanks for the aid given by the navy and the army to do honor to the occasion.

The spectacles of the ships of war illuminated and the review of seamen, marines soldiers and our own volunteer militia were gratifying to the people and and will not soon be forgotten.

Thanks are due to the preliminary committee over which Mr. S. C. Burke presided in January last, and which prepared an outline scheme for the Jubilee celebration and to the Honorable Mr. Bell, the chairman, and the general jubilee committee for their efforts to make the celebration effective. Especial thanks are due to Major Glancy, of the Royal Engineers, who managed the fireworks display and to those who acted under his orders; to the Mayor of Kingston, the Custos of Kingston, the Honorable Wellesley Bourke and the Honorable T. L. Harvey, who all acted as chairmen of sub-committees; to the Rector of Kingston for his efforts to make the State Service of Thanksgiving impressive and appropriate;

to all ministers of religion for readily adopting the suggestions made as to thanksgiving services; to the ministers of religion and other gentlemen who organized and conducted the successful demonstration of several thousand school children upon the Race Course; to Mr. D'Aeth, District Engineer, for effectively carrying out the requirements made upon his department; to Commodore Littledale, R. N. and the men under his orders for the tasteful decoration of the Town Hall; and to Mr. L. R. Fyfe, the indefatigable secretary of the general committee for his exertions. Nor must His Excellency omit to thank the numerous inhabitants of Kingston who took pains in decorating and illuminating their houses and shops and thus made the city look cheerful by day and by night.

The conduct of the constabulary has been most praiseworthy, Major Knollys, C. M. G., the Inspector General, deserves high credit for the excellence of the police arrangements as well as for his useful aid in matters outside his regular duties. Mr. Wedderburn, Inspector for Kingston has shown himself to be a good and active officer, and to him and his sub-inspectors and the non-commissioned officers and constables of the force the Governor accords his commendation for their unwearied exertions and for their tact and good temper in regulating traffic and in preventing confusion.

His Excellency esteems it a privilege to have taken part in the Jubilee celebrations in Jamaica, and will always look back with pleasure to the interesting proceedings of the week which is now ended.

The Governor also issued the following notification in the Jamaica Gazette 3rd August 1887. :—

In Government notice of 2nd July, published in the Gazette Extraordinary of the same date, the Governor, in congratulating the people of Jamaica upon the happy manner in which the Jubilee celebrations had been carried out in the Island alluded to reports which had been received from various Country Parishes in which the Jubilee celebrations had already taken place as showing the successful character of the arrangements elsewhere than in Kingston.

2. The reports thus alluded to were in the form of Telegrams which had been transmitted to the Governor and did not embrace the whole of the parishes; but since the issue of that notification His Excellency has received written reports from all the Custodes, or senior Magistrates of parishes entering more into detail in regard to the festivities and rejoicings which took place in honor of the auspicious occasion.

3. In general a prominent feature of the programme was the holding of special Services of Thanksgiving

to Almighty God; and next to this tribute to the Almighty, consideration for the aged and infirm poor, and for the school children seems to have held the chief place in the thoughts of those who organized the Jubilee celebrations. The paupers were in all cases treated to a good dinner, whilst in many instances presents of money and of clothes were also made to them; and treats of various kinds were organized for the school children; wherever it was practical, Royal Salutes were fired; bands of music played; and the Corps of Volunteer Militia paraded. The towns were gaily decorated; bonfires were lit; grand displays of fireworks took place; Concerts were given; Athletic sports and regattas were organized and successfully carried out; and everywhere throughout the Island the National Anthem was publicly sung with the greatest enthusiasm.

4. It is a matter of sincere satisfaction to the Governor to be in a position to state after a perusal of the reports above alluded to, that the arrangements throughout the whole Island of Jamaica for doing honor to the Jubilee of Her Majesty's Reign were not only admirably conceived but were also most successfully carried out. The Governor considers that the loyalty and good feeling of the inhabitants of the several parishes of the Island have been strikingly manifested in the manner in which they have taken part in the celebrations.

5. The Governor takes this opportunity of publicly tendering to the Custodes and Senior Magistrates, the Chairmen and Members of the Parochial Boards, the

general body of Magistrates, the Ministers of the various religious Denominations, and other leading residents of the several parishes, his grateful acknowledgments for their efforts in organizing and helping to carry to a successful issue the various arrangements for celebrating the Jubilee of Her Majesty's reign, and His Excellency sincerely congratulates the island on the good order observed during these celebrations

6. The Governor proposes to send a copy of this notification to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for the information of Her Majesty.



